

SASKATCHEWAN

CANADA



A Few Facts

GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN

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A Few Facts



FOURTH EDITION

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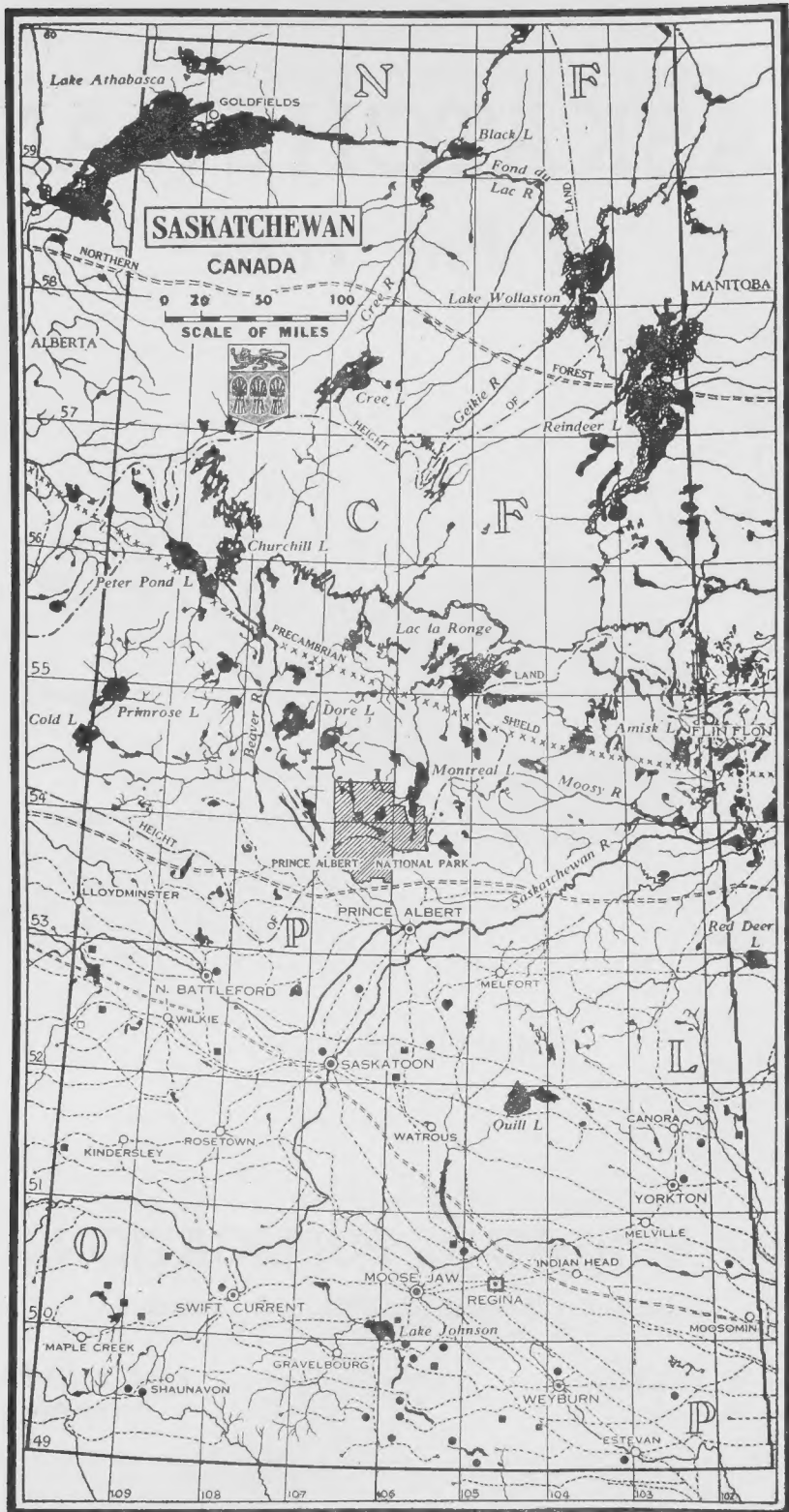
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HON. W. F. KERR

Minister

SAM. J. LATTA

Commissioner



Foreword

The first edition of **Saskatchewan—A Few Facts**, published in 1935, a very modest little booklet of 16 pages, met with a large measure of approval, so great that the publication of a second edition was believed to be justified.

The second edition, somewhat more comprehensive than the first, was ready for distribution in 1938. Requests for copies were so numerous, especially during March, April, and May of that year, that the whole edition of 20,000 was exhausted much more quickly than anticipated.

The matter for the third edition was carefully prepared and a larger number of illustrations were included. The notes relating to Government were re-arranged and extended. Although the number of copies printed was considerably greater than that of the second, the number of requests were greater than ever, certainly indicating a worthy and growing desire to become informed upon the progress and development of this truly wonderful, Western province of the Dominion.

To contribute something, even in a small way, to meet and to stimulate this worthy desire of a democratic people, this fourth edition has been published. After all, it must be remembered that the measure of success and progress of democratic institutions is, in the final analysis, the measure of the understanding, the intelligence, and the virtue, of the great mass of citizens.

Conditions consequent upon the war has made economy and conservation a necessity. This fourth edition, therefore, is somewhat less elaborately illustrated; the text, however, has been considerably enlarged, and the staff of this branch of the Public Service hopes that it may merit the same kindly reception as that extended to former editions.

To the officials of other departments of the Service, and to the publishers of the Canada Year Book, the Bureau extends its sincere thanks for the kindly assistance given in preparing the matter for this fourth edition.

Regina, April 10, 1942.

—SAM J. LATTA.

Map of Saskatchewan

(Opposite Page)

LEGEND

- Railways
- - - - - Height of Land
- ===== Boundaries of OP, PL, CF, NF
- xxxxxxxxxx Southern Boundary Precambrian Shield—
The Laurentian Plateau
- Sodium Sulphate Deposits
- Brick, Pottery, Fire Clay
- ◎ Cities
- Towns
- ⊙ IP Open Prairie Area
- ⊙ PL Park Land Area
- ⊙ CF Commercial Forest Area
- ⊙ NF Northern Forest Area
- ⊙ Capital City—Regina



British North American Colonies



Previous to 1763



Following 1763



Following 1783



Canada—1942

SASKATCHEWAN

A Few Facts

By THE SASKATCHEWAN ACT passed by the Federal Parliament, assented to on the 20th of July, 1905, and which came into force on the 1st day of September, 1905, Saskatchewan became a Province of The Dominion of Canada.

Canada's Historical Background

Many, many years ago, when all the civilized people of the world lived in parts of Europe, Asia, and along the northern coasts of Africa, when there were no railways or other modern means of travelling quickly on land, when small sailing ships were used principally for coastal trading, when there were no postal services, no telegraph or other modern means of communication such as we enjoy today, the people of one part of this "Old World" knew comparatively little about any other part; they knew, too, very little about far-away parts of the "Old World" or the great seas that surround it; their knowledge regarding the Earth, its size, its shape, its movements, was exceedingly limited and, in a general sense, the fact that another immense area of land lay beyond these great seas never entered their minds.

Yet the people of those ancient days were very much like ourselves. Is it any wonder then that traditional stories and fantastic speculation relating to these things of which they knew so little, were constantly repeated, enlarged and passed along from generation to generation?

Nevertheless, among the people of that day, as among the people of our day, there were a fair proportion of individuals whose minds penetrated beyond tradition and speculation, men and women who possessed an unremitting urge to seek and discover the facts, and because the exploits of these people constitute an interesting and important part of the background of this great Dominion, and consequently one of its greatest provinces, here follows a very brief historical outline, all that the limited space of this booklet will permit.

Discovery, Exploration, Settlement

300 B.C.: Carthaginians claim to have sailed westward into the Atlantic arriving at a "vast and fertile land covered by huge forests and watered by great rivers." A few remained and the others who returned were secretly put to death.

The Welsh: The Welsh were quite persistent in stating that their sailors had a prior knowledge of the existence of this continent. Prince Madoc sailed away from Wales in 1170. He returned after a long absence with glowing accounts sufficient to enable him to organize another expedition. Nothing, however, was ever heard of his second voyage.

Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic: Leif Ericson, a noted Norwegian navigator discovered Greenland about the beginning of the 11th century, and possibly touched the main land of America. Much greater credence may be given to accounts from these sailors of Norway, Iceland and Denmark. Many of their discoveries have been verified by more recent explorations. Foundations of walls of houses, and churches, fragments of church bells, inscriptions and other things, indicate clearly that a colony was established in Greenland penetrating as far north as 72 degrees. The time of the discovery of Greenland and the founding of this colony was about the end of the tenth, or the

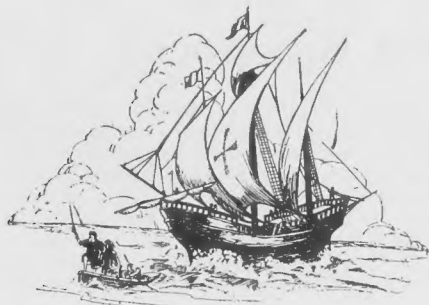
beginning of the eleventh century, A.D. It is quite possible, too, that some of these sailors may have reached the mainland of America.

The Eastern World: Europeans, during the century preceding Columbus, were not only ignorant of the existence of a western world, but their ideas were more than crude regarding the eastern parts of Asia and the coasts of Central and Southern Africa. "Superstition (in their imagination) peopled these distant lands with monsters of humanity, and the seas with supernatural terrors and dangers sufficient to deter the most curious explorer or the bravest mariner."

Marco Polo: The travels of Marco Polo in 1275 established the fact that there was a great sea east of Asia; this led many informed people of that day to speculate on the probability of being able to reach this eastern sea by sailing westward across the Atlantic.

The Portuguese: The discoveries of the Portuguese during this period made a profound impression upon the peoples of Europe, and numbers of adventurers from other countries went to Lisbon determined to learn what they could and to share in the "honour and fortunes of the mariners of King Joan."

Christopher Columbus: Among those who came to Lisbon was Christopher Columbus of Genoa; he was a practical seaman who by reading, study, and experience believed that it was a possibility, at least a very strong probability, that India could be reached by sailing westward across the Atlantic Ocean. He first interviewed the Genoese government but was refused assistance. He then turned to Portugal where in the Capital City he was received cordially by a large proportion of those who believed him and knew of his ability. The "Court of Portugal," however, refused assistance. Thoroughly convinced that the earth was spherical, he turned to Spain while his brother Bartholomew, appealed to King Henry VII of England. After eight years, with the assistance of Queen Isabella of Spain, he organized an expedition—three small ships and a number of sailors sufficient to sail them.



The Santa Maria, Flagship of Columbus

After much difficulty, including mutiny among the sailors, on the 14th of October, 1492, he reached Salvador, an island of the Bahamas. He also visited other islands of what are now the West Indies and made three other voyages to this "New World," the second between 1493-96, the third in 1498, and the fourth in 1502-04. During these voyages, he explored the West Indies and the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico. He discovered the mainland of America in August, 1498.

America: The Continent of America received its name from Amerigo Vespucci, "an able but unprincipled adventurer," who claimed to have discovered the continent before Columbus. Historians, however, are satisfied that Amerigo did not sail from Spain on his first voyage until 1499, several months after Columbus discovered the mainland.

John and Sebastian Cabot: The discoveries of Columbus, of course, created continental interest. Henry VII of England, in 1496 commissioned John Cabot of Venice "to discover islands and countries, either of Gentiles or Infidels, which had hitherto been unknown to all Christian people; and to take possession of, and to set up his standard in the same, as vassals of the Crown of England; and to return with merchandise to the Port of Bristol."

John Cabot reached Newfoundland, the coasts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in 1497 and there did as he was instructed by the King. His son Sebastian made several voyages to America under the direction of King Henry VII. He discovered Florida and is said to have sailed down the St. Lawrence River in 1502.

The Pacific: In 1513, Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean; this, of course, dispelled the illusion that these lands were the east coasts of the Continent of Asia. Henceforward attention was directed to exploration and seeking a northwest passage to the Far East.

Canada: While the Spaniards and Portuguese were scouring the central and southern parts of America in their search for gold, French explorers directed their energy to the exploration and settlement of Canada. "This country is reported to have been visited by the Spaniards, who, however, despised it because they found no gold on the surface. The word, Canada, is even said to have been derived from the Spanish exclamation ACA NADA—"here is nothing." This was repeated by the natives to the Frenchmen who thought it was the name of the country. A more likely derivation is the Indian word, KANATA—a collection of huts or a village."

French Explorations: Francis I of France is the first monarch who made a real effort to compete with the Spanish. The principal explorers under the French were: Verazani, a Florentine; Jacques Cartier of St. Malo, who arrived at Newfoundland in 1534 and, on whose subsequent visits to New France, (1535-6 and 1541), explored much of what is now Quebec; Cartier also co-operated with Sieur de Roberval in establishing settlements. These settlements, however, were not a success.



Arrival of Jacques Cartier at Quebec, 1535

Successful Settlement: In 1604 another attempt was made to colonize the new land by a French nobleman named DeMonts, who in this year led an expedition to Acadia located at Port Royal, now Annapolis. The first cultivation in Canada was at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, under DeMonts in 1605. In this year and at this spot was grown the first wheat ever raised in America, and here, in the same year was erected the first water wheel to turn a millstone for the grinding of wheat on the North American continent. The colony was not a success, but DeMonts was undiscouraged and in 1608 sent out another expedition under Samuel de Champlain, who had been one of his trusted lieutenants in Acadia. Sailing up the St. Lawrence, Champlain laid the foundations of the present city of Quebec. This was the real beginning of the Dominion of Canada.

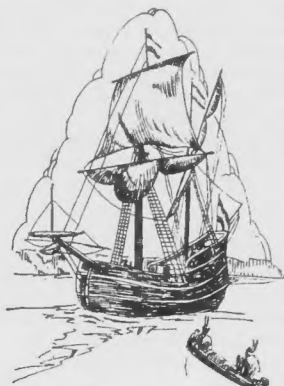
A Century and a Half: Notwithstanding unprecedented difficulties, Indian, European and colonial wars, fur trading troubles and distance from the seat of governing authority, French Canada made much progress and enjoyed a large measure of prosperity during a period of practically a century and a half—1608 to 1756—the history of which is of intense interest to those who today enjoy their citizenship of this wonderful Dominion. Colonists were brought from the mother-land and a serious attempt was made to build up a strong and permanent French colony in North America. Colonial government was established and trade with the home-land was profitable.

Contemporary Events: During this stirring period North Carolina was permanently settled by Great Britain; Spain ceded Jamaica to Great Britain; the Mississippi was discovered by Marquette; La Salle traced its course to the Gulf of Mexico; Cataraqui was founded and rebuilt by Frontenac; New York and New Jersey were acquired by the British; Michigan was settled by the French; Pennsylvania was granted by Charles

II to William Penn; Arkansas was settled by the French and Texas by the Spaniards; the French obtained a foothold in Hayti; Detroit was founded; Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth; it was colonized by the British, also by the French, but finally became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht; The Great Northwest was explored by Sieur de la Verendrye; Halifax was founded.



Landing of Champlain at
Quebec, 1608



The Half Moon, Vessel of
Sir Henry Hudson

Canada Becomes a British Colony

France and Great Britain Declare War: During three or four years previous to 1756, friction between French and British colonists regarding a number of matters, particularly boundaries, continued to become more and more acute until finally war was declared by both mother countries in 1756. The conflict continued, so far as Canada was concerned, until the British army encircled Montreal in September, 1760, and General Amherst received the surrender of all Canada from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor.

The Treaty of Paris, 1763: By the Treaty of Paris, Canada, including the islands in the St. Lawrence, with the exception of St. Pierre and Miquelon, became a part of the British Empire. The inhabitants were guaranteed the free exercise of their religion and the undisturbed possession of their homes, goods and chattels. The same civil and commercial privileges were accorded to them as to other British subjects.

1763 to 1783: During the following twenty years, the British Government treated Canada very fairly and the colonists of that portion of the "New World" were, generally speaking, satisfied and prosperous. This satisfactory condition, however, did not continue between the British Government and the British colonists along the Atlantic farther south. Friction developed from a number of causes, particularly because the mother country attempted to impose taxes upon the colonists without their consent. Thirteen of the British colonies declared their independence in 1776. The war that followed was concluded in 1783 by the Treaty of Paris by which Great Britain recognized the independence of the thirteen colonies and the United States, which they formed, was given the sovereignty of the vast region of America west to the Mississippi River.

The United Empire Loyalists: During the conflict between the thirteen colonies and the Mother Country, Canada preferred to remain British and, following the war, thousands of residents of the newly formed independent states chose to forfeit their lands and other possessions and move north to Canada. These United Empire Loyalists, as they are called, settled in what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Eastern Townships of Quebec and along the banks of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes in Ontario. The government gave them assistance in grants of land, implements and money to enable them to become established in their new homes, and they in turn contributed much to the social, political and commercial progress of subsequent years.

The Great Northwest

The Northwest Passage: The interest of sailors in this part of North America was largely due to the hope of discovering "a Northwest Passage into the South Sea." For generations, men were lured across the seas and west over land now known as the Dominion of Canada, fascinated by the idea of discovering the Northwest Passage. The names of many of these adventurers, explorers and traders are perpetuated all over the West.

Fur Trading Begins: Since Henry Hudson made his famous voyage to the Hudson Bay, a number of other explorers visited what is now northern Canada. Finally in 1668 Radisson and Groseilliers with two ships, the *EAGLET* and the *NONSUCH*, left England for the Hudson Bay (discovered by Henry Hudson in 1610) in search of a "Northwest Passage into the South Sea." Radisson in the *EAGLET* sailed as far as the Hudson Strait, and then returned to England. Groseilliers, however, proceeded into the Hudson Bay, and continued south to the shore of James Bay, which he reached in September. He spent the winter of 1668-9 there and returned to England in the following summer with the *NONSUCH* "loaded to the waterline with a cargo of furs."

The Hudson's Bay Company: On May 2, 1670, King Charles II of England granted a Charter to Prince Rupert and seventeen others — "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into the Hudson's Bay"—usually referred to as The Hudson's Bay Company. By its Charter the Company became "the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors" of Canada's Great Northwest, with the right of "Trade and Commerce" in the enormous area lying between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. The Company was invested with power "to make laws, impose penalties and punishments, and to judge in all cases, civil and criminal, according to the laws of England." Thus came into being the most famous fur-trading organization in the world.

Early Inhabitants: This great northwestern territory was not, strictly speaking, a vast uninhabited waste. Eskimos, as now, roamed over its northern portions, and various tribes of Indians inhabited the areas farther south. It was from these people who captured the fur-bearing animals, that the white men of the early days secured the furs for shipment to Europe.

The Central Northwest: The discovery of that central portion of Canada's Great Northwest, of which the Province of Saskatchewan forms a part, is attributed to La Verendrye, a French explorer, and his sons in 1731.

The Fur Trade: For many years the operations of the Hudson's Bay Company were retarded by wars between England and France and by opposition companies. In fact fur-trading was not firmly established as a business until the Northwest Company of Montreal began operations in 1779. For many more years there was a constant struggle for supremacy until in 1821 the two companies—The Hudson's Bay and The Northwest—were amalgamated under the name of the former—The Hudson's Bay Company—which continued to exert the powers of its original charter until 1867.

Alaska: This north west peninsula was formerly a possession of Russia; it was known as Russian America. The boundary between it and British North America was established by arbitration in 1825. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000. Following a difference of opinion between Great Britain and the United States relative to interpretation of the boundary definition, the matter was settled by a commission representative of both countries in 1903, and the boundary line was fixed as it is at present.

British North America—Colonies and Provinces, 1867

Canada: In 1791 Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. By the Act of 1840, it became one again under the name of "The Province of Canada." Although united for the purpose of electing one Legislative Assembly the areas still retained the names, Upper and Lower Canada.

Nova Scotia: The old French colony of Acadia was divided into two parts; one of these became Nova Scotia. Cape Breton Island became a part of Nova Scotia in 1820.

New Brunswick: The remaining part of the old French colony of Acadia became New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island: This island was formerly called St. John; it became a colony with a separate government in 1770. In 1773 it was granted a constitution similar to those of the other provinces.

British Columbia: Vancouver Island and British Columbia became Crown Colonies in 1859; they were united under the name of British Columbia in 1866. Sir Francis Drake, Juan de Fuca, Captain Cook, Captain Mears, Captain Vancouver, Sir Alexander MacKenzie and the Hudson Bay Company are all closely connected with the discovery and settlement of the western part of the American continent.

Newfoundland: Newfoundland is the oldest British colony in America.

The Dominion of Canada

A Federal Union: For a number of years preceding 1867, there was a growing conviction, especially in the West, that a Union of the units of British North America was desirable and advantageous, both for the colonies and for Great Britain. Conferences between representatives of the interested units were held at Charlottetown, at Quebec, and at London. Finally, under the terms of The British North America Act, a statute of the British Parliament, the first step was taken towards the consummation of a plan for Federal Union.

Dominion Day: On this date (Dominion Day), July 1, 1867, the first period in working out the great plan for union of all the British Colonies of Northern North America, came to an end. "The Provinces of Canada (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," recites The British North America Act that came into force at this time, "shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada and, on and after that Day, those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under the Name accordingly." The Act recited further: "Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario (Upper Canada), Quebec (Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick."

Population: The population of these original provinces of the Dominion in 1871, four years after the Union was as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,516; Nova Scotia, 387,800; New Brunswick, 285,594; Total, 3,485,761.

The Great Northwest: As already suggested the "Fathers of Confederation," a number of years before 1867, had in view a union of all the British colonies of Northern North America. The B.N.A. Act, however, left a large part of what is now known as Canada—the Great Northwest and British Columbia—out of the union, this great central section having been under control of The Hudson's Bay Company since 1670; so, to make further progress towards the complete union in view, at the first session of the first parliament of the Dominion, provision was made for the opening of negotiations for the union of the Hudson Bay Territory with the confederated provinces. In 1870 the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company were bought by Canada, and this vast territory, estimated at upwards of 2,300,000 square miles, was transferred to the Dominion. The sum paid was \$1,500,000. The right was allowed the Company to retain certain lands adjoining its stations, and also to "claim in any township or district within the fertile belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out." The "fertile belt" was defined as being bounded "on the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them."

Manitoba: In the same year, 1870, a portion of this vast area became the Province of Manitoba and the Lieutenant Governor of this newly erected Province became, ex-officio, Lieutenant Governor of the remaining area to be known as the Northwest Territory. To assist in the government of this territory, an Executive Council was appointed.

Prince Edward Island: Two years after British Columbia—in 1873—Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion.

British Columbia: One year after the formation of the Province of Manitoba—in 1871—British Columbia became a province of the Dominion.

Districts: In 1875 the Northwest Territory was conceded a Lieutenant Governor of its own, and in 1882 the southern portion was divided into four districts—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. The remaining portion retained the name of the Northwest Territory.

Saskatchewan and Alberta: In 1905, the Dominion Government, from these four provisional districts, created the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan,

leaving that portion north of the 60th parallel, now the Northwest Territories; this portion and the Yukon forms part of the Dominion but is not incorporated as provinces.

The Provinces: Since July 1, 1867, five provinces have been incorporated and added, so that the Dominion of Canada now consists of nine provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, (the four original provinces), Prince Edward Island (added in 1873), British Columbia (in 1871), Manitoba (in 1870), Saskatchewan (in 1905), and Alberta (in 1905). Newfoundland is not incorporated as a part of the Dominion of Canada. It is, however, a part of the British Commonwealth.

Newfoundland: Although Newfoundland, in a geographical sense, is part of Canada being merely separated from the mainland by the comparatively narrow Strait of Belle Isle, it still remains outside the Federal Union of the Provinces.

Canada's Vastness

The Dominion of Canada comprises the northern portion of the North American continent, with the exception of Alaska, Greenland, the separate British Dominion of Newfoundland, with which is associated the Coast of Labrador, and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, colonial possessions of France. On the west, the north and the east, three great oceans—the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic—form its boundaries, while its southern outline borders the United States. Canada is somewhat larger than the United States of America, and but little smaller than all of Europe.

It is a land of irregular outline and great distances, with a mainland varying from the latitude of Spain and Italy to that of Northern Norway. From Victoria on the Pacific to Dawson on the Yukon River is 1,550 miles by water and rail, while from the city of Quebec to the straits of Belle Isle on the Atlantic is 850 miles. From Halifax on the east to Vancouver on the west is 3,772 miles by rail and, though on both Atlantic and Pacific shores the coast line is rugged, there is no lack of admirable harbours on either side of the continent. From the western part of the United States boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean is 1,600 miles, and the region approaching the North Pole is a network of islands, peninsulas, inlets, channels, straits, sounds and gulfs. It is computed that Canada has about 14,000 miles of navigable lakes and rivers, several of them being among the largest in the world.

Population: Canada's population in round figures is 10,850,000, averaging less than three persons to each square mile of its 3,694,863 square miles of area. This does not indicate that there is not dense massing of its people in certain sections of the country; vast stretches of uninhabited territory in the north accounts for the comparatively low average per square mile.

The Province of Saskatchewan

The Land and the People

Origin of Name: The name "Saskatchewan" is derived from an Indian expression meaning "rapid river" or "swift running water." Originally it was applied to any river having such characteristics, but it finally became restricted to the great river (Saskatchewan) of the western prairie fertile belt. The province received its name from this river.

Location: The Province of Saskatchewan constitutes the center of Canada's great western wheat belt. It is bounded on the north by the Northwest Territory (dividing line 60° N.L.), on the west by the Province of Alberta (dividing line 110th meridian), on the south by the states of Montana and North Dakota (dividing line, 49° N.L.), on the east by the Province of Manitoba (dividing line, east side of range 30, W. 2, north until it reaches the 2nd M., thence north along 2nd meridian).

Total Area: Saskatchewan extends along the border of the United States for a distance of 393 miles; its northern boundary has a length of 227 miles, and it is 761 miles from north to south. The total area is 161,088,000 acres of which 8,784,000 acres are under water.

Arable Area: It is estimated that 93,458,000 acres of Saskatchewan land is capable of cultivation and the production of field crops. The area under crop in the year 1941 was 20,433,200 acres; the peak year of cultivated area was in 1929 when the record total of 22,471,632 acres was under cultivation. The peak year of wheat production

was 1928 when 13,790,854 acres cultivated produced 321,215,000 bushels, an average of 23.2 bushels per acre. Of the total area, 13,725 square miles is covered with fresh water, or about 6.8 per cent.

Capital: Regina City is the provincial capital; population (1941 census), 56,520; situated in range 19 west of the 2nd M., 100 miles north of the United States-Canadian boundary; on the main line of the C.P.R. Trans-Canada Railway; at the junction of Highway No. 6 and Highway No. 1. Regina became a town in 1883 and was incorporated as a city in 1903.

Comparative Size: Saskatchewan is larger than any country of Europe, except Russia. It is twice as large as the British Isles, as large as the whole of France, Belgium, and Holland, and larger than Germany. Its area is greater than the combined areas of Montana and North Dakota.

Physical Features

Geographical Divisions: Somewhat more than the southern half of the province lies in Canada's great plains region; less than the northern half lies in the Laurentian Plateau.

Vegetation Divisions: The open prairie area consists of all that portion south of an irregular line commencing at a point on the Manitoba boundary 75 miles north of the U.S.A. line, running northwest to a few miles north of Saskatoon, and then west to a point on the Alberta boundary 200 miles north of the U.S.A. line. This area consists of about 70,000,000 acres. The park lands (prairie spotted with bluff) occupy a strip approximately 125 miles wide running northwest across the province just north of the open prairie. The northern portion is forest country. These three divisions, of course, are defined only approximately. Here and there over the southern area are sections of park lands and here and there over the park lands area are sections of open prairie. (See map, page 3.)

Elevation: Generally speaking, by far the largest area of Saskatchewan attains an elevation above the sea level varying from 1,500 to 3,000 feet. Cypress Hills in the southern prairie section, however, is 4,546 feet above sea level; it is the highest point in the Province.

Surface Drainage: (See map, page 3). The main easterly slope, drains almost entirely into Hudson Bay eventually, though by widely separated courses. A considerable area in the northwest corner falls within the Arctic watershed, while a few smaller streams in the hilly sections adjoining the international boundary find their way through a maze of tributaries into the great Mississippi River.

The Arctic slope includes the Clearwater River, which flows westerly to join the Athabasca at McMurray, and the Cree and Black rivers, which drain into Lake Athabasca. Other lakes in this district are Black, Hatchet, and Wollaston, the latter being on the height of land between the Arctic and Hudson Bay slopes. From Lake Athabasca the flow follows the Slave River to Great Slave Lake, thence the mighty Mackenzie extends northerly to the Arctic coast.

The northern part of the Hudson Bay slope is drained by the Churchill River, of which the Beaver, Montreal and Reindeer are the main feeders in Saskatchewan. The principal lakes in this section are Reindeer, Lac la Ronge, Lac la Plonge, Montreal, Smoothstone, Dore, Primrose, Cold, Waterhen, Canoe, Ile a la Crosse, Clear, Buffalo, Peter Pond, and Island. The central parts of the plains are drained by the Saskatchewan River and its chief tributary, the South Saskatchewan, which joins it a few miles below Prince Albert. Other tributaries include the Battle, Sturgeon-Weir, and Carrot, while the Red Deer joins the South Saskatchewan just within the western boundary of the Province. These waters flow into Lake Winnipeg at Grand Rapids, and are then carried to Hudson Bay by the great Nelson River.

The southeastern part of the province slopes quite perceptibly to the south and east, and is drained by the Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine and Souris rivers. The latter runs across the international boundary for some distance, then makes a sharp detour and returns north, joining the Assiniboine, which in turn joins the Red at the City of Winnipeg. The Red River flows into the south end of Lake Winnipeg, and waters from these various sources pass through it to swell the Nelson on its flow to Hudson Bay. The navigation of these rivers and lakes will be dealt with under transportation and communication.

Soil: Different varieties of soil are found in different parts of the province but the outstanding character of all Saskatchewan soils is the large proportion of vegetable matter and wealth in nitrogen content; this and the climate accounts for the production

of No. 1 hard wheat, unsurpassed in quality by that of any other country in the world. In some areas "scrub" must be cleared away before the ground can be cultivated. In other districts, stones must be removed. However, almost everywhere, except in the Laurentian Plateau, there is sufficient fertile soil to support immense forest growth.

Climate: Winters are bright and cold but the atmosphere is dry and bracing; the lower temperatures of the West are more invigorating than the more humid character of the climate of other sections. Winters in the southwestern areas are mild due to the influence of chinook winds. Saskatchewan summers are warm and sunny yet the temperature seldom rises to such a peak as to be uncomfortable. The short periods of spring weather and that of the late autumn are among the most enjoyable in the world. There are over 2,200 hours of sunshine in a year.

Vegetation and Wild Life

Trees and Plants: The open country of the park and prairie regions was originally covered with native grasses, shrubs, and wild flowers. Between the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers are large forest belts. Poplar and birch predominate on the high lands, and fir, spruce, and hemlock on the lower levels. In many parts of the province there is still an abundance of wild fruit—raspberries, blueberries, strawberries, cherries. Practically all the cultivated berries and bush fruits are easily grown and give abundant yields in many localities. Hardy varieties of apples, cherries and plums have been developed in recent years and are being grown in an experimental way; these can be produced successfully wherever a proper tree shelter-belt has been provided. A belt of commercial forest extends entirely across the northern portion of the province.

Animal Life: In the forests of the North there are bears, wolves, mink, otter, foxes, moose, elk, deer and antelope. Skunks, muskrats, badgers, coyotes and rabbits are quite numerous in the prairie region. During summer months, the lakes are frequented by thousands of water fowl, while the rivers and lakes teem with fish. Almost all species of migratory birds thrive, but the most common are ducks, geese, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, partridge and pheasant. Fish, caught in almost all Saskatchewan waters, include whitefish, trout, pike, pickerel, tullibee, mullets, ling, sturgeon, and some bass.

The People

Population: In 1856 the total population, including Indians, of the prairies was approximately 48,000. In 1901 it reached about 91,000. When the Province of Saskatchewan was created in 1905 the population within its area was estimated at 191,000; in 1911 it had increased to 492,432; in 1921 to 757,510; in 1931 to 921,785; in 1936 to 931,547; in 1939 to 949,000; in 1940 to 887,747.

Racial Origin: According to the last census, 1936, the racial origin of the people of the province was reported as follows: English, 204,245; Irish, 101,106; Scottish, 114,911; others, 6,322—total British, 426,584; French, 50,258; Austrian, 6,976; Belgian, 4,094; Bulgarian, 114; Czech-Slovak, 4,799; Danish, 6,247; Dutch, 19,497; Finnish, 2,085; German, 165,516; Greek, 527; Hebrew, 4,291; Hungarian, 13,826; Icelandic, 3,866; Italian, 982; Lithuanian, 461; Norwegian, 39,859; Polish, 25,997; Russian, 22,129; Roumanian, 7,797; Swedish, 22,048; Ukrainian, 75,984; Yugoslavic, 1,088; other Europeans, 296—total Europeans other than British, 478,737; Chinese, 2,697; Japanese, 115; Syrian, 733; other Asiatic, 59—total Asiatic, 3,604; Indians, 12,836; negro, 410; various, 8,617; unspecified, 105.

Canadian Born: Of Saskatchewan's total (1936) population, 653,714 are Canadian born—over 70 per cent. Of the remainder, over 86,000 are from Great Britain, and about 64,000 from the United States.

Rural, Urban: According to the census of 1936, the urban population was 280,371, a little over 30 per cent; rural, 650,522, almost 70 per cent.

Literacy: 95.39 per cent. of the people over 10 years of age are able to read and write.

British Subjects: Of Saskatchewan's total population 882,167 are British subjects; 48,726 have not been naturalized.

Religions: According to the census of 1931, the population of this province, on the basis of religion, is tabulated as follows: Adventist, 3,381; Anglican, 126,837; Baptist, 22,613; Brethren, 1,099; Buddhist, 88; Christadelphian, 77; Christian, 1,098; Christian Science, 1,039; Church of Christ, Disciples, 1,601; Confucian, 1,231; Doukhobor, 7,956; Evangelical Association, 2,034; Friends (Quaker), 212; Greek Orthodox, 31,126;

Holiness Movement, 539; International Bible Students, 3,152; Jewish, 5,047; Lutheran, 113,676; Mennonite (inc. Hutterite), 31,338; Mormon, 1,607; no religion, 2,504; Pagan, 1,150; Pentecostal, 4,970; Plymouth Brethren, 432; Presbyterian, 67,954; Protestant, 1,734; Roman Catholic, 233,979; Salvation Army, 2,015; Unitarian, 328; United Brethren in Christ, 65; United Church, 243,399; all other (various), 6,451; not given, 1,053. Total 921,785.

Additional Facts

Birth Rate: Saskatchewan's birth rate in 1939 was 19 per every 1,000 of population; marriage rate, 7.7; death rate, 6.4.

Death Rate: Saskatchewan's infantile mortality was 61 out of every 1,000 births in 1939.

Male and Female: In 1931 the population of Saskatchewan consisted of 499,935 males, and 421,850 females.

Immigration: In 1939, 1,229 immigrants entered Saskatchewan from other countries; in 1940, 250.

Percentage of Canadian Population by Provinces: Prince Edward Island, .86; Nova Scotia, 4.94;

New Brunswick, 3.04; Quebec, 27.70; Ontario, 33.07; Manitoba, 6.75; Saskatchewan, 8.88; Alberta, 7.05; British Columbia, 6.69; Yukon, .04; Northwest Territories, .09.

Density of Population: In 1901 there were .38 people per square mile in Saskatchewan; in 1911, 2.07; in 1921, 3.18; in 1931, 3.87. The most densely populated province in Canada is Prince Edward Island, 4.31 to a square mile; Nova Scotia ranks next with 24.72; New Brunswick, 14.86; Quebec, 5.49; Ontario, 9.45; Manitoba, 3.19; Alberta, 2.94; British Columbia, 1.93.

Transportation

Highways

Highway Mileage: Despite its extensive area, Saskatchewan is well served by a network of provincial highways, main market and local feeder roads. There are 210,000 miles of road allowances, 25,000 miles of main market roads and 8,039 miles of provincial highways.

Highway Maintenance: The graded or gravel surfaced (improved provincial highways) are maintained by the Department of Highways and Transportation. All roads, other than improved provincial highways and parts of colonization roads, are under the control of the rural municipality in which they are situated. When funds are available from revenue account, the Department of Highways and Transportation makes direct grants to rural municipalities to assist in the construction of main market roads.

Motor Licences: Every motor vehicle must be licensed and display plates. Every operator of a motor vehicle must be licensed. No licence is granted to any person of the age of 16 years or under.

Speed Limit: The maximum speeds allowed for the various motor vehicles follow: (a) loaded trucks, 25 miles per hour; (b) unloaded trucks, 35 miles per hour; (c) a motor vehicle passing a horse drawn vehicle or a horse and driver, 25 miles per hour; (d) passing another car going in the opposite direction, 35 miles per hour.

Reckless Driving: Reckless, negligent, or dangerous driving and racing on the public highway is strictly prohibited.

Motor Vehicles: The number of licences issued for motor vehicles during 1940-41 were as follows: Cars, 92,828; Liveries and Buses, 458; Dealers, 1,228; Farm and Government Trucks, 22,746; Commercial, 8,330; Freight, 1,934; Trailers and Tractors, 5,277; Motor Cycles, 643. Total, 133,444.

Ferries: Forty-three ferries were in operation during 1940; they were distributed as follows: 18 on the North Saskatchewan River; 20 on the South Saskatchewan River; 1 on the Saskatchewan River; 4 on the Beaver River. The cost of operation amounted to \$78,686.35. The following units were carried during this period: 38,625 double vehicles, 11,896 single vehicles, 164,833 automobiles, 67,005 trucks, 1,587 engines, separators, etc., 25,760 loose animals, 9,720 saddle horses, and 564,645 passengers.

Ferry Tolls: The use of all ferries is free from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. From 7 p.m. until 7 a.m. the following tolls are charged: automobile and driver, 25 cents; additional passengers, 10 cents each.

Railways

Railways: The province is well supplied by both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railway systems. The accommodation provided by both systems is unsurpassed. Saskatchewan's system of 8,780 miles is directly connected with the

railway to Churchill on the Hudson Bay. Complete information upon any particular detail of railway service may be secured by writing direct to your nearest railway agent, or to

The General Superintendent,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

The General Superintendent,
Canadian National Railway,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Airways

Airports: Excellent airports are located at Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Weyburn, Yorkton, Dafoe, Mossbank, and Prince Albert.

Airways: Saskatchewan is very well supplied with facilities for travel by air. Regular service by plane is provided between a number of urban centres and from northern cities to as far north as Goldfields on Lake Athabasca. Trans-Canada Air Line passes through Regina, the Capital City.

Airlines: For information relative to travel by plane, consult: Airline Agencies, Regina; Trans-Canada Air Lines, Airport, Regina, or 400 Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man.; Northwest Airlines, Winnipeg; Prairie Airways, Airport, Regina, or Saskatoon, or Moose Jaw, or North Battleford, or Prince Albert; M. and C. Aviation Co., Prince Albert. Prince Albert is equipped with all-year landing bases—ski, pontoon and ground.

Bus Service

Bus Service: The bus service of the province is well up to that of other provinces. Travellers who prefer to use this type of transportation will find the officials and other employees courteous and efficient. Complete information may be secured from Western Canada Greyhound Lines, 1845 Broad St., Regina.

Navigation

Navigation: Many of the larger lakes are navigable for quite large craft and flat bottom boats are in use successfully on such rivers as the Saskatchewan and Nelson.

Additional Facts

The Provincial Highway System (1940): The present system of provincial highways comprises 8,039.18 miles and the following table shows the progress which has been made to date in the improvement of this system:

Subgrade constructed to standard, but not surfaced.....	2,697.59	miles
Subgrade constructed to standard, and surfaced with untreated gravel.....	4,233.95	"
Subgrade constructed to standard, and surfaced with bituminous treated gravel.....	155.42	"
Not constructed to provincial highway standard.....	854.65	"
Improved by urban municipalities.....	93.81	"
Long bridges and approaches.....	3.76	"

Total..... 8,039.18 miles

Gasoline Sales: Sales of gasoline during 1939 amounted to 87,877,403 gallons; in 1938 to 65,090,674 gallons.

Gasoline Taxes: Gasoline tax collections in 1938 amounted to \$1,995,045; in 1939, to \$1,876,379; in 1940, to \$2,999,951.

Railway Revenue, Freight Traffic: The revenue freight traffic movement fluctuates with the yield of crops and with activities in the mining and construction industries involving heavy movements of low grade freight. The traffic for 1940:

Originating in Saskatchewan.....	6,479,289	tons
Received from foreign connections.....	87,650	"
Total.....	6,566,939	"
Terminating in Saskatchewan.....	3,812,057	"
Delivered to Foreign Connections.....	194,254	"
Total.....	4,006,311	"

Grand Total..... 10,573,250 tons

Communication

Telegraph

Telegraphy: A network of telegraph lines cover the whole settled area and in the great north country there are many points connected by wire with the settlements farther south.

Telephone

Telephone: The long distance telephone lines are owned and operated by the government. Practically all branch lines are owned and operated by over 1,000 small local companies. The provincial system is linked with systems of the other provinces, the United States, and Mexico. Residents of the province may also converse over telephone lines with Great Britain and other countries of Europe. The provincial telephone system is operated as a department of the government.

Capital: The total investment in the government owned telephone system amounts to approximately eighteen and a half million dollars.

Operation Cost: In 1940-41, the operating revenue amounted to \$2,574,515.38; the total operating expenses amounted to \$1,267,599.97 leaving a net operating revenue of \$1,306,915.41; after deductions for depreciation, sinking fund, interest on advances, etc., the net revenue for the year amounted to \$167,861.41. This amount reduces the deficit of 1939-40 to \$306,679.10.

Telephones: Including business, residence and pay-station telephones, there were 85,132 in use during 1940. This number is almost nine telephones per 100 of a population or one phone for every 11 people.

Telephones Other Than Departmental: There are 1,150 incorporated rural telephone company systems in the Province, 3 independent rural, 19 independent urban, and one municipal. These smaller systems have 45,856 telephone subscribers.

Telephone Mileage: At the end of the fiscal year 1930-31, there were 6,750 pole miles and 45,853 wire miles of long distance telephone lines in the province. At the end of the fiscal year 1940-41, the pole mileage had increased to 7,095, and the wire mileage to 51,207.

Exchange Connections: There are (1941) 39,276 local stations and 33,335 rural stations connected to the Telephone Department exchanges.

Long Distance Messages: In the fiscal year 1910-11, 281,851 long distance telephone messages originated in Saskatchewan; during 1940-41, the number increased to 2,433,287. Of these, 44,587 were to points in Manitoba, 24,416 to Alberta, 6,288 to other provinces and 2 to points Overseas; 14,484 were carried through between Manitoba and Alberta; 31,978 were carried through as trans-Canada.

Mail Service

Post Offices: Postal service is well up to the standard of other areas of the Dominion. In 1940 there were 1,530 post offices operating in this Province, in 1935 there were 1,433; in the whole Dominion there were 12,557 in 1940.

Air Mail: Accommodation for mail by plane is also keeping pace with the service in other parts of the Dominion. In 1940 the total air mail carried weighed 2,737,122 pounds for the whole of Canada, and the distances travelled by plane in carrying this mail totalled 11,966,790 miles. In addition, Canadian mail carried on trans-Atlantic northern routes amounted to 5,054 pounds.

Postal Revenue: During 1940 the gross postal revenue expressed in dollars for a number of the larger post offices was: Assiniboia, 12,180; Biggar, 10,499; Estevan, 15,743; Humboldt, 14,195; Lloydminster 14,641; Melfort, 17,954; Melville, 15,972; Moose Jaw, 108,486; North Battleford, 36,483; Prince Albert, 39,013; Regina, 973,292; Rosetown, 12,391; Saskatoon, 343,499; Shaunavon, 11,591; Swift Current, 37,922; Tisdale, 12,502; Weyburn, 25,050; Yorkton, 40,943.

Money Orders: In 1940 there were 1,033 money order offices; 2,434,722 money orders were issued amounting to a total of \$28,088,379; during the same period, 1,671,153 money orders amounting to a total of \$19,085,090 were paid.

Wireless

Radio: There are six radio broadcasting stations in the Province, and receiving sets per head of population are quite in pace with other parts of Canada.

Broadcasting Stations: CKCK—Regina; CJRM—Regina; CJGX—Yorkton; CKBI—Prince Albert; CBK—Watrous (CBC relay station); CHAB—Moose Jaw; CFQC—Saskatoon.

Education

Administration

The people of Saskatchewan believe that the measure of success in the operation of democratic institutions is the measure of intelligence and virtue of all classes that constitute the State. Hence the Government of the Province expends over four million dollars annually on supervision and financing its public schools, junior, intermediate and high schools, collegiates, teachers' training schools, technical schools, the Provincial University, and schools for special purposes.

The Government is kept in touch with matters educational by a member of the Executive Council, the Minister of Education, an elected representative of the people. The actual task of looking after the enormous amount of detail is, of course, in charge of a permanent official, the Deputy Minister, and a staff of civil servants.

The Department offers special educational facilities through certain of its branches and supervises the general education of the Province through superintendents of schools located in various districts.

The Department also supervises the School for the Deaf, the Industrial School for Boys, the Government Correspondence School and the Saskatchewan Book Bureau. It assists school districts through an Audio-Visual Education branch, provides funds for the Commission which administers the Act for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children and, together with a federal representative, supervises the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme. Through the Department of Education special grants are available to public libraries and to mechanics' and literary institutes.

Public School Districts and Schools

School Districts: In Saskatchewan, school districts are formed largely through local initiative. Consequently schools are to be found even in the remote areas of the province. Each district is responsible for the management of its own affairs through a board of trustees elected annually. The School Act and The Regulations of the Department of Education are the trustees' guide. The number of organized school districts in Saskatchewan at the end of 1905 was 940; this figure grew to 5,185 in 1940. For a time during the earlier years in the history of the Province, new districts were organized at the rate of one every day. Upwards of 15,000 school trustees and school officials are directly charged with the administration of local school affairs.

Classification of Districts: Of the 5,153 public school districts, 24 are Roman Catholic Separate and 8 are Protestant Separate.

All Public and High Schools: There were in 1940, 5,206 public and high schools, including Collegiates, in Saskatchewan. Continuation and high schools numbered 545; technical schools, 3; normal schools (teacher training schools), 3; one College of Education.

Students: The number of pupils enrolled in Grades I to VIII (elementary school) is 168,496; in Grades IX to XII, 37,620; teachers in training at the three normal schools: Regina, 40 males and 203 females; Saskatoon, 70 males and 307 females; Moose Jaw, 53 males and 220 females. Total, 171 and 730-901.

Average Days Open: During 1939-40, rural schools were open for an average of 194.84 days; village, 197.11; town, 196.89; city, 196.85.

Schools Supervised by the Department

School for the Deaf: The total enrolment in the School for the Deaf at Saskatoon totalled 115 in 1939. As far as possible the students follow the regular course of studies. Considerable stress is laid on vocational or prevocational work, and to a considerable extent the activities method of instruction is employed. Good progress is made in language development and in the improvement of speech and lip-reading. The improvement of speech is facilitated by the use of a hearing aids room in which special instruction is given to those students who have an appreciable amount of residual hearing. The recreational needs of the children are suitably provided for. The School for the Deaf provides facilities for the education of boys and girls of Manitoba as well as for those of this Province. The total enrolled pupils numbered 154 of which 54 were from Manitoba.

Industrial School for Boys: The road back to life, laughter and a song in one's heart, the path to self-realization is what the Industrial School for boys offers. Boys are sent to this institution as wards of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Child Protection. Physical education and manual training are stressed as body-building and soul-curing activities. On May 1, 1939, there were 45 boys enrolled. During the subsequent fiscal year 90 boys, including 17 wards, were admitted, and 76 boys released. A qualified teacher is in charge of the academic work. The farm, as part of the institution, is supervised by a graduate of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. During the fiscal year 1940-41, the attendance numbered 147 of which 53 were released.

Correspondence School: The Government Correspondence School serves boys and girls who reside beyond school districts or who are physically unable to attend school and also to adults who wish to continue their education. During the school year 1940-41 the total enrolment of pupils in the elementary school grades of the Government Correspondence School totalled 624. In addition, lesson outlines were supplied to 350 pupils whose work was supervised and corrected by a competent person residing

in the district. There were 671 pupils in the high school grades during the same year. Over 7,000 pupils, enrolled in these grades in rural schools, received the lesson outlines. Over 600 teachers received correspondence courses for reference purposes.

Normal Schools: There are three normal schools in the province, at Regina, Saskatchewan and Moose Jaw. The attendance of teachers-in-training at these schools were: Regina, 48 males and 203 females; Total, 251. Saskatoon, 67 males and 300 females; Total, 367. Moose Jaw, 53 males and 220 females; Total, 273. Total for all schools, 891.

Departmental

Youth Training: The Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme gives training to men desiring to enlist in the R.C.A.F. as ground mechanics, provides various types of training for war industries and also provides courses for enlisted men in the army.

Examinations: Departmental examinations are held for grades eleven and twelve students. Promotion to grade twelve without examination, is provided for students in schools operating at least four classrooms above grade eight, and who have a sufficiently high standing in the various subjects required. Similarly certain grade twelve students may qualify for admission to university without formal examinations, such promotion depending entirely on the student obtaining a standing sufficiently high to warrant the recommendation. The Department of Education also provides standard examination tests on the work prescribed for grades eight, nine and ten; these are for the guidance of teachers in making promotions from these grades.

Superintendence of Schools: The province is divided into forty-one superintendencies with a resident superintendent representing the Department of Education in each. There are also two superintendents of High Schools. Superintendents made 10,203 classroom visits. Superintendents of High Schools made 744 such visits.

Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children: Under an Act of the Legislature assistance is provided to enable the children of pensioners of the Great War (1914-18) to secure a secondary school education. Since the Act was passed by the Legislature in 1920, 2,782 children of pensioners have received assistance at a cost to the Province of \$833,443.15. During 1940 assistance was given to 719 students; 155 of these were new applicants; the cost for the year amounted to \$40,388.25.

Book Bureau: The Book Bureau was established in 1935 with the definite object of placing in the hands of pupils in every part of the Province textbooks at a uniform and reasonable price. Approximately 250,000 books were sold by the Bureau during the year 1939. This Bureau furnishes READERS free of charge to school districts for Grades I to VI inclusive. During the year 1940-41, the Bureau received 11,137 orders for books amounting to \$123,893, an increase of 1,047 over 1939-40, an increase of business approximating \$7,000.

Audio-Visual Branch: The Audio-Visual Education branch of the Department, organized in 1941, assists school districts in providing supplementary educational facilities by means of radios and projectors, film library and educational broadcasts.

Government Grants

Rural School Districts: The following figures taken from the annual financial statements of the districts show (1940) receipts of \$4,624,244.36, made up of taxes, \$3,160,989.52; grants, \$1,369,251.71; other sources, \$94,003.13. Expenditures amounted to \$4,178,909.65 made up of teachers' salaries, \$226,925.12; grounds and buildings, \$213,156.65; debenture payments, \$213,156.65; miscellaneous, \$972,977.54.

Government Aid: The schools of Saskatchewan receive government aid in the following manner: operation grants for elementary, secondary and vocational education; grant for the first new school house; special building grants for weak districts; grant for the construction of a teacher's residence; grant for evening classes; grant toward the purchase of apparatus for teaching elementary science;

grants for instruction of pupils in such practical subjects as agriculture, home economics, commercial work, shop work, motor mechanics or any other subject of a practical nature approved by the minister; grants to aid in the purchase of a radio and equipment for visual education; grant to enable pupils to have their noon lunch at school. Government grants (1940-41) paid to all schools under authority of The School Grants Act amounted to \$2,413,340.10; under The Secondary Education Act, \$154,116.24; under The Vocational Act, \$77,079.64. Of the grants paid under authority of The School Grants Act, over \$20,500 was paid on account of night schools, noon lunch, science, teachers' residences, special grants, first new schoolhouse and vocational. The largest amounts were paid on account of teachers' residences and special grants, nearly \$8,000 each.

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Additional Facts

Public Libraries: There are (1941) 21 public libraries in Saskatchewan, 20 of which qualified for government grants amounting to \$2,310.79. The sum of \$21,581.96 was expended for books by qualifying libraries. A total of 54,340 persons borrowed the equivalent of 934,129 books.

War Savings: During 1940-41, the boys and girls of Saskatchewan schools purchased over \$120,000 of War Savings Stamps and Certificates.

Junior Red Cross: Among the schools of this Province, there are (1940-41) 5,161 branches of the Junior Red Cross with a total membership of 138,865. These Juniors purchased one of four ambulances donated by the Junior Red Cross of Canada in 1940. In the same year they forwarded 2,500 blankets to the bombed areas of the British Isles. Five mobile kitchens also were purchased from their war fund. In 1940-41 their total monetary contributions amounted to \$43,442.27.

Public Health

Administration

Since the passing of the first Public Health Act in 1909, Saskatchewan has played a prominent part in public health activities; it has been in the vanguard of the provinces in providing free treatment for tuberculosis and the establishment, in 1939, of two consultative diagnostic and treatment clinics to combat cancer, these being under the control of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission. In 1934 a Health Services Board was created to study the needs of the people with regard to all health services, and to confer with and advise municipalities and others regarding these matters and the consideration of methods for equitable distribution of the costs of illness.

Co-operation in health matters has brought about legislation in Saskatchewan to provide hospital, medical and surgical services for a number of persons who have organized themselves into a mutual health society. Again, citizens living in a rural municipality can, through their elected municipal council, institute health measures designed to care for the needs of all residents of the local government area. In 1938 the Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Association Act was passed, and in 1939 the Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act. This legislation has been followed by wide-spread adoption on the part of municipal and mutual organizations, whereby plans have been made to bring the advantages of modern health-facilities within the reach of every citizen.

The work of the Department has steadily enlarged during the past thirty years, some indication of this being the increase in annual expenditures from approximately \$40,000.00 in 1909 to \$1,672,000.00 in 1939. Statutory grants are made to three sanatoria and ninety approved hospitals. The main Department is divided into seven divisions consisting of Communicable Disease, Public Health Nursing, Provincial Laboratory, Registrar General, Hospital Administration and Mental Hygiene. The seventh is the controlling Division of Administration under the Deputy Minister.

Other activities associated with the Department of Public Health are the Cancer Commission, The Health Services Board, and the Medical Relief Services Branch. Two mental hospitals provide accommodation for nearly 3,600 patients. There are 4,350 beds available in approved hospitals. The three tuberculosis sanatoria are equipped with 736 beds. Six thousand cases have been consulted through the cancer clinics, of whom 56 per cent. were diagnosed as some form of cancer. These figures cover the eight years of operation to end of 1939, at which time some 2,700 cases remained in contact with the clinics.

Institutions

Mental Institutions, 1939: Number of institutions, 2; Normal capacity, 2,700; Doctors, full time, 12; part time, 2; Graduate nurses, 14; Other nurses, 178; Admissions, 796; Total under treatment, 4,239; Separations, 649; Resident patients, 3,594; Total expenditure, \$1,397,271.

General Hospitals: There are 57 hospitals (2 mental) in the province; 55 of these contain 3,731 beds, or nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ beds per 1,000 people; 15 conduct training schools for nurses.

Tuberculosis Hospitals, 1939: Bed capacity, 740; Staff—salaried doctors, 16; graduate nurses, 72; Total Personnel, 366. X-ray, 1; Clinical Laboratory, 1; Physiotherapy, 1; Admissions (1939), 889; Total under treatment, 1,655; Discharges, 797; Deaths, 90; Total collective days' stay, 296,713.

Hospital Finance: The revenue received by 77 hospitals (1939) of the Province amounted to \$2,684,653.45; the expenditure was \$2,671,853.87; 20 of these operated at a net loss.

School for Mental Defectives: This school is conducted in one of the wings of the Weyburn Mental Hospital. School was kept open for 218 days. The enrolment consisted of 32 males and 25 females—57. The ages ranged from 5 years to 18—15, kindergarten; 12 junior; 14 intermediate; 16 senior. Cleanliness, social habits, physical training, games, manual work, reading, arithmetic, spelling constitute the principal studies.

Mental Hospitals: The expenditures made on account of the two mental hospitals—North Battleford and Weyburn—amounted to \$577,029.50.

Advances: Advances of \$10,411.35 were made to the Canadian National Institute of the Blind for the purpose of providing glasses for relief patients; and \$20,000 to the Red Cross Society to provide drugs for necessitous cases.

Grants to Hospitals and Sanatoria: During this period (1939-40) government grants to 86 hospitals and sanatoria amounted to: statutory grants, \$718,580.50; relief grants, \$88,242.32. Total, \$955,482.78.

Departmental Activities

Cancer Service: The services cost the Department of Public Health \$96,049.92.

Pre-School Work: "The value of the health centre as a means of supervising the health of infants and pre-school children has been demonstrated and the popularity of such centres has continued." Nurses conducted 101 of these health centres during the year; the attendance of children numbered 1,587.

The Laboratory: The staff of the Provincial Laboratory made 53,581 tests and examinations during this period—Wasserman tests, throat swabs, operation specimens, blood counts, water, autopsies, etc.

Vaccines and Sera: Expenditure for the free distribution of vaccines and sera amounted to \$28,735.47.

Public Health Cost: Total expenditures of the Department of Public Health amounted to \$1,672,647.85.

Municipal Physicians: In 1939, three towns, 53 villages and 86 rural municipalities employed municipal physicians under the provisions of the municipal Acts.

Hospital Care: Under the provisions of the municipal Acts, 3 towns with a total population of 2,622, 4 villages with a total population of 612, and 57 rural municipalities with a total population of 110,731, provided municipal hospitalization.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis: In 1939 there were 478 new cases of active tuberculosis discovered, compared with 452 in 1938. The proportion of early cases among the new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis discovered in 1939 was practically the same as in 1938.

School Health Work: A total inspection of 512 schools was visited with 17,031 children given a complete health inspection. Others were visited for a check-up on vision or on the need for dental care.

Maternity Grants: During the period January 1 to December 31, 1939, the maternity grants were authorized for 4,665 needy mothers. The cost of the service was as follows: Grants paid direct to mothers, \$23,325.00; Gratuities paid to doctors, \$20,561.00; Contributions toward hospitalization, \$104.00. Total amount expended, \$43,990.00.

Hospitals-Bed Capacities: Over 100 beds, 9; 50-100, 8; 30-49, 16; 20-29, 13; 15-19, 15; 10-14, 31. Total, 92.

Additional Facts

Births: The birth rate of the Province stands at 19 per 1,000 population. 18,059 living births were recorded in 1939. The average number of children per family is less than four. Nearly 60% of the fathers and almost 75% of the mothers were born in Canada. There were 232 twin births and one birth of triplets.

Marriages: There were 7,323 marriages registered in 1939, an increase of 1,433 over 1938.

Deaths: The number of deaths registered during 1939 was 6,031, a decrease of 48 compared with the registrations of 1938.

Motor Accidents: There were 65 deaths in 1939 as a result of motor vehicle accidents.



The people of Saskatchewan, the Play Ground of Canada's Great West, cordially invite tourists from all parts of the world. A real western welcome will be extended to all.

Government Libraries

The Legislative Library: This library under control of the Legislative Assembly, through Mr. Speaker, is situated in the east wing on the second floor of the Legislative Building in Regina. It is not, in a general sense, a lending library. It is used mainly as a reference room for gathering facts and figures relating to legal and other topics of current interest, by the elected representatives of the people who sit in the legislature, and by government employees in the ordinary routine of their service. The Legislative Library is among the most up-to-date and comprehensive of its kind in Canada.

Open Shelf Library: Saskatchewan folk of the rural districts are book-lovers who relish standard fiction and now and again go in for the study of history, economics, philosophy, and other subjects. The Open Shelf Library caters to the needs of the men and women, and prairie youth who desire access to a non-fiction library—a reference library. Teachers and students may secure by mail from this library books upon practically every subject relative to their work, especially in the intermediate and high school grades. Hundreds of parents of these students are on the borrowers lists. Prospective borrowers should make sure of receiving a copy of the regulations before writing for a book. There are 14,000 books available to readers served by this library. It is a lending library by mail. The only expense to the reader is fifty cents to cover the cost of a catalogue. Postage going out and coming back is paid by the library.

Be sure to write for a copy of the Open Shelf Library Regulations before ordering a book. Address: Open Shelf Library, Legislative Building, Regina, Sask.

Travelling Libraries: This book-service, for residents of rural Saskatchewan only, circulates boxes containing 50 to 60 books: There are over 1,900 of these boxes in constant circulation throughout the Province. Rural readers have a wide choice from its 130,000 volumes. Both the Open Shelf and Travelling Library facilities extended to Saskatchewan residents, are under the direction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Publications. Regulations may be secured by writing the Bureau.

Nearly two thousand Library Boxes circulate approximately a hundred thousand books among Saskatchewan people. Write for your copy of the Regulations.

Saskatchewan University

Students: Thirty-three years ago, in 1907, the University of Saskatchewan was founded. During these years wonderful progress has been made. The number of students registered for the year 1939-40 was 2,066. Registration in junior colleges, night classes, correspondence courses, summer school and short courses augments the total enrolment to 5,029. In addition, the University, through its extension activities, reached over 30,000 farm women and men, and 7,500 farm boys and girls.

Staff, Degrees: There are 111 professors, with a score or more lecturers and instructors. Ten faculties offer degrees: Arts (general and honours), Accounting, Agriculture, Engineering (civil, agricultural, mechanical, ceramic, chemical, geological, engineering physics, and three years of electrical), Education, Household Science, Law, Music, Physical Education, Pharmacy, and the Graduate School.

Affiliated Schools: There are four affiliated schools of theology—Luther; St. Andrew's College, United Church; Emmanuel Anglican; St. Thomas More, Roman Catholic. There are also five affiliated junior colleges: Regina, Luther, Campion, Sacred Heart, all in Regina, and St. Peter's at Muenster.

Summer School: The University Summer School offers special teachers' and degree courses. Courses in art are given at Emma Lake.

Buildings: The buildings, splendid structures of native stone, comprise the following: Chemistry, Engineering, College, Physics, Field Husbandry, Qu'Appelle Hall (residence for men), Saskatchewan Hall (residence for women), St. Andrew's College, Emmanuel College and St. Thomas More College.

Additional Facts

Historical: The Act establishing the University of Saskatchewan was passed on the 3rd of April, 1907.

Temporary quarters were secured in the Drinkle Building in the City of Saskatoon and classes in Arts and Science were opened September 28th, 1909.

The corner stone of the first building (Convocation Hall, shown in the plan) was laid by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on July 29th, 1910, and the buildings were opened for the admission of students in October, 1912.

The College of Agriculture was opened for students in October, 1912; the School of Engineering in October, 1912; the College of Law in September, 1913; the School of Pharmacy in January, 1914; the School of Accounting in 1917; the Summer School in 1917; the School of Medical Sciences in 1926; the College of Education in 1927; the School of Household Science in 1928; the College of Music in 1931; Regina College was taken over by the University in 1934 and continued as a Junior College, with the Conservatory of Music and a School of Fine Arts opened in 1936; the School of Nursing was organized in 1938.

Site and Buildings: The University is situated on the east side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, opposite to the City of Saskatoon. Its site comprises 1,582 acres, about 293 acres of which have been set apart for a campus.

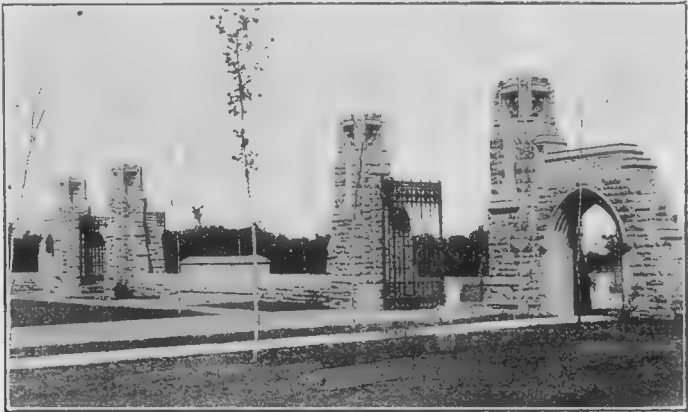
The main entrance to the University is through the Memorial Gates which are situated one block east of the 25th Street Bridge. The gates were financed by public subscription and erected in memory of the students who fell in the first Great War, 1914-1918.

The principal buildings are of stone, a local limestone of singular beauty, which was found to be appropriate to the style of architecture chosen—Collegiate Gothic. These buildings include among others the College Building (shown as Convocation Hall in the plan) now shared by Arts and Agriculture, later to be used solely by Agriculture; The Chemistry, the Field Husbandry and the Physics Buildings; two student residences, namely, Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle Halls; the residences of the President and the Dean of Agriculture; the Greenhouses and the Observatory. Two affiliated Theological Colleges, namely, Emmanuel Anglican and St. Andrew's United, are also located on the campus.

Three buildings are of brick. These are the Power House which supplies heat, light and power for the buildings on the campus; the Engineering Building destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1925, and the Stock Pavilion.

The farm buildings, including also those of the Poultry Plant and the Laboratory and Hospital for Research in Animal Diseases, are twelve in number and are mainly of wood. In 1929 the Rutherford Rink was built and in 1937 the University Stadium for athletics was opened.

Memorial Gates,
Provincial
University,
Saskatoon



Natural Resources

Administration

The Department of Natural Resources administers all legislation passed under The Mineral Resources Act of 1931 and regulates all mining operations in the province. The Saskatchewan Mines Act provides for competent mine management and pit bosses, for reporting accidents, and for the safety and welfare of those employed in the production of minerals. The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, provides for a Coal Administrator with authority over all legislation pertaining to the coal industry. Information regarding mineral claims and prospecting licences may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Department of Natural Resources, Sherwood Building, Regina. The forests of Saskatchewan are administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The organization is unique in Canada, because the different resources are not controlled by different branches of the Department. Instead, each field officer handles matters pertaining to all resources within his district. Forestry affairs of the Department are controlled by the Director of Forests; Timber disposal is carried out under licence sale and permit. An air service is maintained, mainly for forest protection purposes.

Forests

Forests: There are sixteen Provincial Forest areas in Saskatchewan with a total area of 10,222.7 square miles, or 6,542,528 acres. The forest belt covers approximately 30,000,000 acres, of which 11,000,000 acres is considered at present accessible and is protected as far as possible from forest fires. This latter area of 11,000,000 acres is called the "Protected Forest Area."

Merchantable timber contained in the "Protected Forest Area" is estimated at almost seven and a half billion feet, board measure, of accessible stand of saw timber, and 59,125,000 cords of accessible merchantable pulpwood and fuelwood. The average annual production of lumber is approximately 90,000,000 F.B.M. valued at \$2,000,000. Other products, lath, ties, piling, building logs, fence-posts, fence-rails, fuel-wood, pulpwood, shingles, telephone poles, and small trees, add another million dollars to the province's income from forest resources.



Skidding Logs—Northern Forests

Lumber: The production of lumber in 1940-41 amounted to 148,699,714 f.b.m.

Saw Mills: At present there are 381 saw mills in operation. The largest has a capacity of from 10 to 15 million feet of lumber annually. They secure power from steam, gasoline, Diesel or water flow. Saw mill production in 1940-41 amounted to: White Spruce, 74,438,479 f.b.m.; Jackpine, 3,360,909 f.b.m.; Poplar and birch, 4,867,022 f.b.m. Total, 83,666,410 f.b.m.

Railway Ties and Lath: During 1940-41, there were 1,735 lath and 500,566 railway ties produced.

Other Forest Products: Piling, 278,31 lineal feet; Fence posts, 80,551; Rail droppers, 29,599; Fuel, 44,767 cords; Pulp and box wood, 26,221 cords; Telephone poles, 6,078; Shingle bolts, 650.

Forest Production: The value of forest production (1940-41) amounted to \$4,115,038.

The Future: The increasing world scarcity of forest products, the ever-increasing demand for these products, the extension of settlement and transportation facilities, the discovery of new uses for wood, and the improvement in methods, equipment and machinery used in logging and manufacture will in time make the timber stands at present inaccessible commercially exploitable.

Mining

Mining: The northeast corner of the province extends into the Laurentian Plateau—the Precambrian Shield—in which area most of Saskatchewan minerals are found. There has been greater activity in this area during the past few years, and some very valuable discoveries have been made. In 1938 there were 247 mines and mining plants operating in the province; capital employed amounted to \$22,037,133; men employed, 2,307; wages paid, \$2,372,433; net sales, \$8,226,326. In 1937 the total mineral production was valued at \$10,271,463. The fuel and electricity for heat and power, \$7,376,254. Production in 1940 amounted to: Gold, 103,754 ounces; Silver, 1,698,121 ounces; Sodium Sulphate, 94,251 tons; Clay Products valued at \$327,875.

Minerals: Bog iron ores are found at Wapawekka Lake; copper-zinc at Flin Flon; gold bearing copper sulphides at Lac la Ronge; gold, quartz at Amisk Lake; gold, placer along the North Saskatchewan and Waterhen Rivers; glass sands at Wapawekka Lake; iron and gold at Athabasca Lake; iron pyrites at Reindeer Lake; limestone at Amisk Lake, Cumberland Lake and Lac la Ronge; manganite at Jumping-into-the-Water Lake; marl at Sturgeon Lake; talc schist at Pipestone Lake; iron, nickel, silver and copper at Athabasca Lake; nickel at Axis Lake; copper-nickel with platinum values at Rottenstone Lake; mixed sulphide ore consisting of iron, nickel, lead, zinc, and copper at Reindeer Lake.

Mineral Values: The production of minerals during 1940-41 were valued at a total of \$8,324,065 made up of the following: gold, silver, copper, zinc, cadmium, selenium, tellurium. In 1939-40 the total value of the production of these minerals amounted to \$6,203,389.



The Black Areas Indicate the Location of Coal Deposits

Coal: Lignite coal is found over a very large area in the open prairies in the south of the province. Most of the larger production centres are in the vicinity of Estevan. It is estimated that this territory contains sixty billion tons. About a million tons a year are being marketed.

Fuels: During the last fiscal year (1940-41) 101,355 million cubic feet of gas valued at over \$10,000 was produced in the Province, a small quantity of oil and 1,162,952 tons of coal valued at over \$1,650,000.

Limestone: Limestone is valuable as a source of building stone, lime and cement material. Extensive outcrops of limestone occur in northern Saskatchewan near Cumberland House, south of Amisk Lake and north of Lac la Ronge. Drift boulders, probably from this source, are found in the Prince Albert-Saskatoon area. The provincial University buildings at Saskatoon are built of boulders taken from the drift.

Volcanic Ash: Volcanic ash is found near Swift Current. It is used in the manufacture of polishing pastes and cleansers. Other deposits occur at Gull Lake, south of Beechy, north of Swift Current along the Saskatchewan River, and extensively in the Twelve Mile Lake valley near St. Victor.



A Power Shovel in a Coal Mine

Pottery Clay: The clays in the Lake-of-the-Rivers district are the most centrally located of Saskatchewan's pottery clays, being approximately fifty miles south of Moose Jaw. Four miles east of Willows, a large exposure occurs within a few hundred yards of the railway. At Readlyn and Verwood, there are still others not much farther removed from transportation. The majority of white clays in this district are of the ball or semi-china type, burning nearly white in some cases. Besides these excellent light burning clays, there are others of the stoneware type, as well as semi-refractories, suitable for sewer pipe, terra cotta enamelware, and ordinary fire brick for stove linings. Among the most important clay fields of Saskatchewan is that of the Eastend-Ravenscrag district in the Cypress Hills, near the southwest corner of this province. The clays here are of the earthenware and stoneware types.

Value of Fire Clays: Fire clay production in 1940-41 amounted to \$25,820. The total value of all clays was \$327,375.

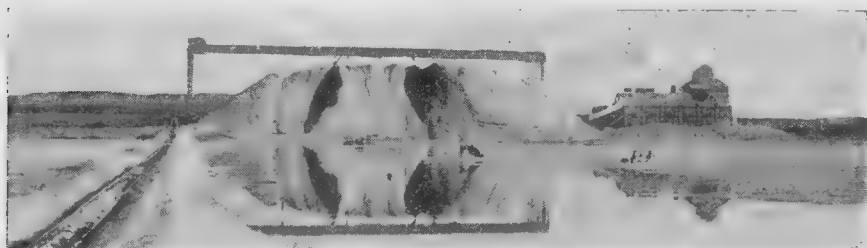
Sodium Sulphate: More than 200 alkali deposits, composed almost entirely of sodium sulphate, have been located in Saskatchewan. Sodium sulphate occurs naturally both in the crystalline form of Glauber's salt and in solution in water. Sodium sulphate has three trade forms—salt cake, Glauber's salt, and nitre cake. In the form of salt cake, sodium sulphate is used in making wood pulp, plate glass, window glass, bottles, and water glass. Glauber salt is used in dyeing, tanning, and medicinally, especially for the treatment of cattle as a constituent of so-called stock food. Nitre cake is used as a substitute for sulphuric acid for many purposes as in metal pickling, in absorbing ammonia, and in making fertilizer. The value of this clay produced in 1940-41 was \$871,541.

*What
about
ducks?*

The estimate of duck population on the Western Canada breeding ground (from Winnipeg to the Rockies, from the 49th parallel to Aklavik; a total of 631,000 square miles) was around 40,000,000 in 1935. In 1938 it was 49,500,000. The increase of 20% was the ducks' response to increased precipitation. More water—more ducks!

Bentonite: This colloidal clay is found in quantities in the Eastend and the St. Victor districts. Though not at present utilized on a large scale, research work indicates that it will become of industrial importance. It is used in the manufacture of insecticidal sprays, as a filler for textile fabrics, for de-inking newsprint, clarifying oils and fats, as an absorbent in the dye industry, for the manufacture of face creams, and as a water softener.

Mineral Oil: The sedimentary area of the province offers favourable prospecting ground for rock oils and gas, but up to the present little has been done to ascertain the possibilities of these fields. Successful drilling on the Alberta boundary has encouraged development, and experimental drilling is in progress at several points; large areas have been leased.



Sodium Products, Frederick Lake

Radium: Pitchblende containing radium, the most valuable mineral in the world, is found in the vicinity of Lake Athabasca and at points farther north of the boundary.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Locations may be applied for by mail or in person. The area of a location may be from 40 acres to 19,200 acres, and one person may apply for 3 locations, but not over 19,200 acres in all, except in unsurveyed lands, in which the limit is 1,920 acres. An operator must obtain a permit and furnish a substantial bond. All drillers must secure licences of competency. The record of a driller may be obtained by payment of a fee.

Furs

Furs: Hunting, trapping and fur-trading have been carried on in Saskatchewan's Northland for 250 years, yet this part of the province is still the Playground of the West, one of the few great areas left untouched by man-made civilization, the natural retreat for wild game of all sort. Only the buffalo has passed from the scene, all the other original fur-bearing animals roam today, as in the past, through virgin forest, and over park, marsh and rocky stretches. It is truly a wonderland just as the Creator fashioned it, unspoiled, untouched by the hands of man. The principal fur-bearing animals are: badger, bear, beaver, coyote, lynx, marten (sable), mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, wild cat, wolf and wolverine.

Fur is worth good money, for Milady loves the touch of ermine wrap upon her shoulders and the skins of wild animals lend glamour to debutante and stately matron alike. Nearly two million pelts were taken in 1924. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions, drouth being the most serious factor, there has been a severe decline in recent years, but Mother Nature is sure to restore her furry children into their own with a return of sufficient rainfall.

Raw Furs from Trappers: The value of raw furs from trappers last year amounted to \$1,426,147—badger, bear, beaver, coyotes, fisher, fox, fitch, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, skunk, squirrel, wolf, weasel, wolverine.

Fur Farming: This industry is rapidly becoming one of Saskatchewan's important industries. The value of the fur ranches and animals thereon is about \$1,700,000. There were 349 fur ranches in operation in Saskatchewan in the year 1936; there are 800 such fur-farms operating at present writing. Fox, mink, racoon, skunk, marten, fisher constitute the principal animals raised.

Licensed Fur Farms: Coyote, fitch, mink, nutria, and blue, cross, silver, red, and white fox furs are produced on Saskatchewan fur farms; total value (1940-41) of these amounted to \$898,331: Fox furs, \$321,141; Mink furs, \$577,000.

Platinum Foxes: Two new types of fox, "platinum" and "white-face", are attracting much attention, and large sums have been received for pelts. Each is regarded as a colour phase of the silver fox, having originated as freak foxes in litters of silvers. No separate classification is made in the statistics for either kind, and all such entries in the returns of fur farms have been counted as silver foxes.

Silver Fox
Trapped in the
Great North
Country



Mink: Second in importance to silver fox is mink. This fur bearer is easily domesticated and thrives in captivity if care is exercised in the selection of environment and proper attention given to its requirements in the matter of diet. Interest in mink farming is growing steadily.



Otter

Saskatchewan stands third among the provinces of Canada in gross agricultural wealth, second as a flour milling province, and third in gross agricultural revenue.

Fish

Fish: Because this province is known to be an inland area, few people appreciate the value of its inland water resources. Apart from the navigability of many of its rivers and lakes, there is an immense asset in the fish that inhabit these waters. Northern areas offer wonderful possibilities in the matter of fish supply. Numerous lakes and rivers, many of which are of vast proportions, with their deep, clear, cold waters make an ideal and extensive region for the exploitation of inland freshwater fisheries. The rugged nature of these northern districts is favourable to such an enterprise. The broken, rocky surface of the ground, with forests of spruce and birch, lend to the numerous lakes and rivers scattered throughout the area a depth and clearness of water not found in the plains. Cool and shaded by summer and sheltered by winter, the waters are ideal for fish life. Numerous rapids from lake to lake keep the waters fresh and running. Forests breed insect life for fish food in summer and give shelter to the fishermen in winter.

Commercial Fishing: The fishing industry, however, is as yet in its infancy. The remoteness of the fishing districts and the lack of transportation facilities have heretofore retarded development. The chief operations have been conducted, up to the present, by the great trading companies of the north, but there still exists a large field for individual enterprise. There is scarcely a river or lake in the whole province that does not contain an abundance of fish.

Commercial fishing is carried on in the Saskatchewan River and numerous northern lakes such as La Ronge, Primrose, Athabasca, Reindeer, Cold, Jackfish, Turtle, Ile a la Crosse, La Plonge, Montreal, Cumberland, Waterhen and Peter Pond. Fish landed by commercial fishermen in 1941 had a market value of \$419,875. Next to whitefish in importance come trout with landings in 1941 worth \$80,526. Pickerel, pike, tullibee, ling, sturgeon and goldeye are also included in the commercial catch. Pike, pickerel, trout and bass are the principal fish caught with hook and line. The value of Saskatchewan fisheries has been assessed at \$20,000,000.

Fish Taken (1940-41): Number of pounds taken, 180,710; value of equipment in this industry, \$137,722. Fishermen expended approximately \$107,500 labour and material; employing 466 teams, 123 trucks, 10 aeroplanes and over 500 helpers of all kinds.

Angling: As practically every river and lake in the Great North Country and most of the lakes in the prairie sections contain fish of the sporting variety, Saskatchewan is fast becoming known as an anglers' paradise.

The Whoppers Are Caught in Saskatchewan

Pike, pickerel, and perch are in great abundance in every northern lake, river and stream. Goldeye is found only in the great Saskatchewan River and the lakes and rivers connected with it. Specimens of pike weighing as much as 30 pounds, and of pickerel as heavy as ten pounds, are frequently caught by anglers but even these are not regarded as a "real catch," for northern lake trout (the King Fish) weighing as much as 50 pounds are also abundant in many of these lakes.

Trout is especially plentiful in Cold Lake, Ile a la Crosse, Lac la Ronge, Lac la Plonge and North Bay, McIntosh Lake, Woody Lake, Miron Lake, Amisk Lake, Reindeer and Namew Lakes, and in rivers tributary to these large bodies of water.

Sturgeon is also numerous, especially in Cumberland Lake area, and to the north in Kepanigan Lake and the Churchill River area; they are not found farther west than Kettle Falls on the Churchill River.

Prosecutions: There were 66 prosecutions during the year for violations of The Fisheries Act; 51 of these were for fishing without a licence and fishing during the closed season, 23 and 28.

Fishing Licences: The following fishing licences were issued (1940-41): Commercial net, 1,269; Domestic net, 1,726; Fur farm net, 34; Minnow net, 13; Resident angling, 5,128; Non-resident angling, 1,413.

"HOLIDAYS"—Mailed to You Free of Charge!

Miscellaneous

Sand and Gravel: \$853,070 was the value of the sand and gravel resources produced in 1940-41.

Tree Planting: To replenish and develop forest growth, in 1940-41 there were 115,640 trees planted—spruce, pine, lodgepole.

Water Power: Provincial water-power sites (65 are reported) are all, except one, north of the city of Prince Albert. That operated by the Flin Flon mine, on the western border of the province develops 83,000 h.p. The estimated maximum h.p. of a number of sites follow: Beaver River, 2,300; Black River, 217,902; Churchill River, 366,400; Foster River, 2,728; Geika River, 7,359; Hudjatik River, 1,732; Rapid River, 5,700; Reindeer River, 106,180; Saskatchewan River, 316,180; Sturgeon River, 5,730;—total, 1,032,531 h.p. A study of the power possibilities of every stream is continuing.

Additional Facts

The Prairie and Forest Fires Act: Notwithstanding all the measures taken to prevent forest fires, and all the warnings published to impress upon people the necessity for being careful about fires in the forest area, the loss of timber and the cost of fighting fire is very heavy. The cost of protecting the forest from this menace by building dams, fireguards, preserve boundaries, bridges, roads, buildings, lookout towers, telephone lines, radio, and signs in 1940-41 amounted to over \$16,000, to say nothing about the cost of general operations of the system. Carelessness of the individual citizen is too often the cause of disastrous fires. In 1940-41, there were 24 of such cases investigated resulting in 20 prosecutions, 19 convictions, 1 dismissal and fines imposed amounting to \$565. The fines in two instances were not paid; one of these convicted persons served 14 days in gaol, the other 4 months.

Fish Culture: The fish hatchery located at B-Say-Tah Point, Fort Qu'Appelle, is operated during the fall and spring seasons. 20,640,000 white-fish eggs were collected last year at the Cochin Egg Collection Station on the creek connecting Jackfish and Murray lakes, north of Battleford. These eggs were shipped to the hatchery where they were hatched and distributed. In addition to these 93,000 lake trout fry, 5,000,000 pickerel fry and 281,000 rainbow trout fry were distributed. 3,800 black bass were placed in Madge Lake.

Stock Grazing: In fiscal year 1940-41, there were 302 grazing permits issued on account of 7,991 cattle, 1,609 horses and 959 sheep.

Hay (1940-41): 927 hay permits were issued. 12,251 tons of hay were cut on these permits.

Ball Mill Pebbles: These are rounded pebbles or stones from an inch to six or eight inches in diameter. Canadian requirements come from Greenland, Iceland or France. Quartzite or flint pebbles of this kind found in this province are being tested. Experts believe the Saskatchewan product will be reported of good quality for grinding purposes.

Oil: Within the drainage systems of the Elbow and North Saskatchewan Rivers substantial oil shows have been found in test wells and, far to the north, at Norman, on the Mackenzie River, a steady production has been maintained since 1932. At many localities on the plains of Alberta and across the border into Saskatchewan, oil shows have been found during drilling. Considerable interest was aroused at the close of 1940 by a strike of oil north of Princess Station on the C.P.R., at a depth of 3,290 feet. Production was estimated at 520 barrels a day. This area had already given promise of a large gas production and encouraging signs of oil. During 1940, 9 wells were producing at Red Coulee and Del Bonita in Alberta near the International Boundary, and 11 others at Wainwright, Vermillion, Dina and Lloydminster. The specific gravity of these oils ranged from 35° to 37° API at Del Bonita to 14° API at Lloydminster. The region open to prospecting is enormous, extending into British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.—*Canada Year Book*.

Agriculture

Field Crops

The Basic Industry: Agriculture is Saskatchewan's basic industry. Seven out of every ten people live on the land; the average size of farm is approximately 320 acres. Rural people at present are giving more attention to "mixed farming"; in addition to growing wheat and other cereals, farmers are producing honey, dairy and garden products, and raising more cattle, sheep and swine. Practically all the people who live in the towns and cities are engaged in commercial work of some kind having to do with the great farming communities surrounding them.

Saskatchewan Wheat: Saskatchewan is recognized far and wide as being the home of the world's best No. 1 hard wheat. Saskatchewan growers have won many world prizes for their wheat. The "wheat kings," as the championship winners are called, include: Seager Wheeler, Rosthern; Paul Gerlach, Allan; J. S. Fields, Regina; J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda; R. O. Wyler, Luseland; Frank Isaacson, Elfros; and others.

Wheat production rose from 26 million bushels raised in 1905 to 321,215,000 bushels in the year 1928. The ten-year average, 1931 to 1940 inclusive, was 155,551,900 bushels. The average for the previous ten-year period was 214,431,957. The production from 12,198,000 acres in 1941 was 136,000,000 bushels.

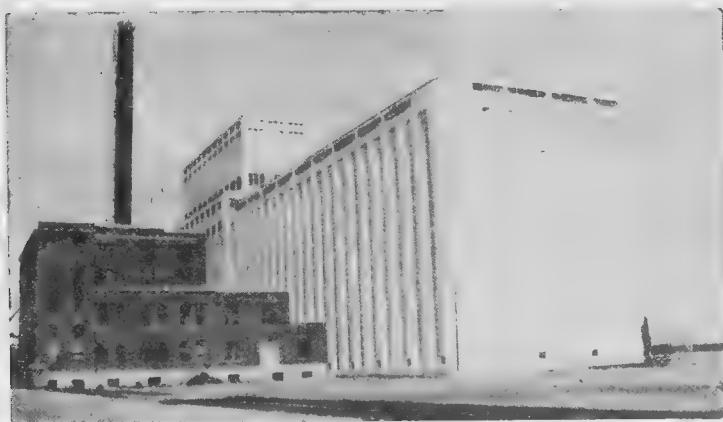
Oats: The area sown to oats was half a million acres in 1905; it passed the five million mark in 1925. That year Saskatchewan produced 174,967,000 bushels of choice

oats. The ten-year average, 1920 to 1929, was 147,531,600 bushels; for the period 1931 to 1940 inclusive, from 4,594,000 acres, 82,700,000 bushels.

Barley: In 1928 this province grew 44,266,000 bushels, the crop produced from 1,621,463 acres. The ten-year average for the same period was 22,966,143 bushels. The ten-year average for the period, 1931 to 1940 inclusive, from an average of 1,224,957 acres, was 18,249,700 bushels. In 1941, the production from 1,740,000 acres was 28,000,000 bushels.

Flax: This is decidedly a new-land crop; 1912 was the banner year for flax production, the yield being 23,033,000 bushels. Saskatchewan threshed 15,579,000 bushels in 1913. The average production for the ten-year period, 1931 to 1940 inclusive, from an average of 262,957 acres, was 1,128,700 bushels. The production in 1941 from 600,000 acres was 3,600,000 bushels.

Rye: The greatest crop of rye was grown in 1922, 16,164,000 bushels. The year 1930 saw a yield of 14,875,000 bushels. There was a sharp decline in rye output within the past few years due to drouth conditions prevailing over a large part of Saskatchewan, but with the present favourable crop conditions the forecast is for increased production of this grain. The yield for the past ten years, 1931 to 1940, was 3,747,400 bushels. The average production for 25 years, 1916 to 1940, was 436,527 bushels.



Terminal
Elevator

Grain Elevators: The capacity of all elevators in the Province (1940) measured in bushels is as follows: Country elevators, 99,826,300; private country elevators, 25,000; mill, 4,405,000; private terminals, 100,000; public terminals, 11,000,000. Total, 115,356,300.

Potatoes: The 1925-29 average production of potatoes was 2,609,200 hundred-weights. The average for the last ten years amounts to 2,219,000 hundred-weights. Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler varieties are popular in Saskatchewan for seeding purposes. The average production for the period 1931 to 1940 from 47,551 acres was 2,311,800 hundred-weights.

Miscellaneous: Other field and garden crops, to round out the well-balanced farm economy, are beans, peas, corn, potatoes, turnips, hay, clover, and alfalfa. These add \$3,650,000 to the income derived from agricultural products.

The Chance Taker
is the
Accident Maker. **Drive Carefully**

Livestock

Horses: There were 800,100 horses in Saskatchewan in 1939. The three most popular breeds are Clydesdale, Percherons, and Belgians. The average half section farm supports twelve head of horses, including colts. The quality of horses is high, and breeders have won many Canadian and international championships. "Old Faithful" is valued at approximately \$43,205,000. In 1940 there were 813,600 valued at \$40,680,000.



Saskatchewan Clydesdale Geldings

Cattle: Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus constitute the three main types of beef cattle. Dairy farmers in Saskatchewan have shown a marked preference for Shorthorns, Holsteins and Ayrshires. There were 496,600 milch cows and 632,100 other cattle in the province in 1938. These were valued at \$15,395,000 and \$15,170,000 respectively. In 1940 there were 502,500 milch cows and 746,700 other cattle valued at \$50,499,000.

Sheep: Saskatchewan sheltered 336,900 sheep in 1938. Favourite breeds are the Shropshire, Oxfords and Border Leicesters. The wool clip of 1,500,000 pounds in 1938 was valued at approximately \$195,000. In 1940 there were 398,700, valued at \$2,312,000.

Swine: Production of a bacon type hog is general over the province, the favourite breeds being Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth. Swine numbered 791,000 in 1940, valuation, \$9,017,000.

Poultry: There were 9,298,100 hens and chickens among the poultry population of Saskatchewan in 1940. Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandottes, Leghorns and Orpingtons are the most popular breeds. In 1938, egg production amounted to 32,315,000 dozens; this side-line is valued at \$4,524,000; other dwellers of poultryland were 484,600 turkeys, 79,300 geese, 44,200 ducks. These were valued at \$3,890,000.

Poultry Population (1940): Turkeys, 780,500; Geese, 94,600; Ducks, 78,300; Hens, 9,298,100. Total, 10,451,500.

Total Live Stock: The total value of live stock on farms in 1940 amounted to \$102,508,000.

Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Saskatchewan in 1940: Horses, \$45; Milk Cows, \$47; Other Cattle, \$36; All cattle, \$40; Sheep, \$6.60; Swine, \$11.40; Hens and Chickens, \$0.50; Turkeys, \$1.68.

Value of Products: The gross value of agricultural products in Saskatchewan in 1939 amounted to \$213,412,000 made up as follows: Field Crops, \$166,633,000; Farm Animals, \$19,393,000; Wool, \$153,000; Dairy Products, \$15,998,000; Fruits and Vegetables, \$3,894,000; Poultry Products, \$6,152,000; Fur Farming, \$401,000; Clover and Grass Seed, \$412,000; Honey and Wax, \$376,000. Total \$426,824,000.



Saskatchewan Shorthorn Steers

Farm Industries

Beekeeping: There were 4,470 beekeepers and 35,610 colonies in 1940. More and more farmers are returning to the production of honey as an interesting and profitable industry. Saskatchewan honey is sold at a premium on the British market. Production reached a total of 3,681,970 pounds in 1940, valued at \$363,100.

Dairying: This province in 1938 produced 1,619,551,700 pounds of milk. In addition to supplying a delicious drink for young and old, 23,305,000 pounds of dairy butter and 23,524,300 pounds of creamery butter were produced. Saskatchewan also manufactured 631,000 pounds of cheese, of which 421,000 pounds were made in factories and 210,000 pounds on farms. The total value of all dairy products, including that of skim milk and butter, amounted to \$15,669,000.

In 1940 creamery butter production amounted to 28,306,811 pounds valued at \$6,482,000; dairy butter, 23,404,000 pounds, valued at \$3,768,000; farm made cheese, 200,000 pounds, value \$26,000; factory cheese, 401,549 pounds, value \$55,000; miscellaneous products, value \$839,000; milk and cream consumed, value \$6,135,000; milk fed to calves, value \$1,129,000; skim milk and buttermilk, value \$1,279,000. Total, \$19,713,000.



"HOLIDAYS"

This is the title of a well illustrated booklet containing a fund of information about the Tourist Attractions of Saskatchewan. It is free and will be sent to you postpaid. Write for your copy to—

THE BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
Legislative Building, Regina

Additional Facts

Educational Activities: In speaking of these matters the Deputy Minister in his annual report of 1940-41 says: "In perusing the record of work done it should be kept in mind therefore that the benefits resulting and sought are not only more bushels and more dollars but better agriculture, a finer community life and fuller opportunities for good citizenship."

Then follows a table showing that in 1940-41 there were 34 exhibitions, 45 farm machinery demonstrations, 7 field crop competitions, 5 seed fairs, 6 poultry shows, 58 swine clubs, 60 baby beef clubs, 235 grain clubs, 7 poultry clubs, 6 foal clubs, 8 farm boys' camps, 9 farm girls' camps, 33 lectures, 54 annual rallies, 49 club meetings, 50 field days and 5 excursions to the University. To indicate the significance of this programme the

record shows that 7,067 farm boys and girls are members of the various Junior Clubs.

Community Pastures: The Land Utilization Board reports (1941) 51 pastures with an acreage of 837,940 completed, 12 with 411,200 acres under consideration and 57 requests for pastures. At this date 51 pastures are completed; 35 are in operation; cattle pastured, 1,966; horses, 7,152; sheep, 646.

Farm Capital: The current value of farm capital in Saskatchewan in 1939 amounted to \$841,181,000.

Land Value: The average value per acre of occupied farm land in Saskatchewan in 1940 was \$15.

Acreage Values: In 1940 the acreage under crop amounted to 21,919,700; its value amounted to \$172,979,000.

Co-operation

Co-operative Marketing Associations

The Nucleus: During the early homestead days, the time when the settlers' capital was very much limited, when equipment incomplete and comparatively crude, when labour was scarce, neighbours helped one another to build shelter for the family, for livestock, and in the usual farm operations. In many cases, in fact in practically all cases the operations were carried on by a very simple plan of "exchanging work." It was a very practical method of getting things done by a number of people working together that one person could not do so quickly and effectively when working alone. From this simple practice grew the co-operative movement.

Government Action: The "government of the day" reflecting the "will of the people," as it should in every well ordered democratic state, provided for the orderly development and expansion of these crude but effective means of co-operation by incorporating in the statutes of the Province appropriate legislation—The Co-operative Associations Act passed in 1913, The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act passed in 1925, and The Credit Union Act passed in 1937. In addition, special Acts have been passed providing for the setting up of individual co-operative organizations for the handling of grain, operating elevators, creameries, etc.

Co-operative and Markets Branch: To effectively administer these Acts the Government organized The Co-operative and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture in 1914 under the supervision of the Deputy Minister.

Co-operative Marketing Associations

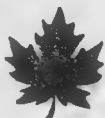
Grain and Seed: In 1941, there were 16 of these organizations in operation. The volume of business transacted amounted to \$55,263,634. Total Operating Capital, \$18,872,667; Reserves, \$3,791,206.

Livestock: Six livestock associations carried on business during 1941; Total membership, 22,908; Operating Capital, \$241,209; Livestock handled amounted to \$8,349,963.

Dairy Marketing: Three organizations with a membership of 3,756, an operating capital of \$276,491, did business amounting to \$1,150,609 in 1941.

Poultry Marketing: Two organizations operated under special legislation in 1941. Membership, 9,694; Operating Capital, \$6,129; Business transacted, \$457,998.

Honey Marketing: This organization is engaged in the processing and marketing of honey. Membership, 171; value of commodities sold in 1941, \$92,099.



NATIONAL WEALTH

The National Wealth of the Province of Saskatchewan is estimated to be over—

\$2,500,000,000

Wool: The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, with a branch in Saskatchewan, did business amounting to \$154,772; for this Province the business done amounted to \$166,301.

Wholesale and Manufacturing: Number of organizations, 2; Members, 623; Operating Capital, \$367,862; Total business, \$3,888,055. The two companies under this heading were the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Refineries.

Co-operative Purchasing Associations

Stores: There were 48 co-operative stores operating in 1941. Membership, 11,188; Paid up Capital, \$435,591; Sales, \$2,605,159.

Oil Stations and Bulk Commodities: Number of associations (1940), 397; Membership, 29,747; Capital, \$425,361; Total Sales, \$4,299,512.

Trading and Livestock: Number of associations, 339; Capital, 1,962; Sales, \$136,460.

Miscellaneous: Two associations combine trading activities with educational services—The Consumers Employees and the Saskatchewan Beekeepers. The former, in addition to trading provides transportation service for its members; the latter functions in an educational organization and handles beekeepers' supplies. Membership 1,261; Sales, \$27,095.

Other Co-operative Associations

Community Service: These include halls, club rooms, rinks, etc. Number of Associations, 137; Membership, 9,082; Capital, \$151,203.

Grazing: Number (1940) 11; Membership, 114; Capital, \$17,308.

Livestock and Shipping: Number (1940-41), 12; Membership, 287; Capital, \$3,560; Value of livestock shipped, \$272,290.

Publishing: Paid up capital, \$290; Publication, The Co-operative Consumer; Number of Subscribers, 37,156.

Cannery: This association commenced in a small way last year. Membership, 48; Capital, \$110; Sale of Canned Products, \$173.

Credit Unions: Number, 52; Loans, 1,812; Membership, 4,481. See schedule under the heading, "Additional Facts."

Additional Facts

Marketing

Number Organizations.....	28
Places of Business.....	1,343
Number Members.....	151,644
Fixed Assets.....	\$14,874,786
Total Assets.....	67,879,705
Liabilities to Public.....	44,099,942
Paid Up and Operating Capital.....	19,396,649
Net Worth.....	23,765,440
Reserves.....	3,895,879
Commodities Sold or Marketed.....	65,285,189
Other Income.....	100,771
Total Business.....	65,385,960

Retail

Number Reporting.....	453
Number of Shareholders.....	42,535
Paid Up Capital.....	\$ 863,251.85
Sales.....	7,068,226.18
Assets.....	2,582,910.18
Liabilities to Public.....	777,546.87
Net Surplus.....	635,232.74
Net Reserves.....	929,756.91

Miscellaneous

Number Reporting.....	162
Number Shareholders.....	9,737
Paid Up Capital.....	\$172,471.34
Sales.....	272,290.10
Assets.....	286,769.96
Liabilities to Public.....	\$34,702.47
Net Surplus.....	9,215.58
Net Loss.....	
Net Reserve.....	78,627.18

Wholesale and Manufacture

Number Organizations.....	2
Places of Business.....	4
Number of Members.....	623
Fixed Assets.....	\$ 723,292
Total Assets.....	1,428,602
Liabilities to Public.....	639,376
Paid Up and Operating Capital.....	367,862
Net Worth.....	707,887
Reserves.....	173,053
Commodities Sold or Marketed.....	3,857,635
Other Income.....	30,420
Total Business.....	3,888,055

Credit Unions

Number of Credit Unions.....	52
Number of Members.....	4,481
Total Assets.....	\$130,316.53
Amount of Paid Up Shares.....	101,358.31
Amount of Deposits.....	19,573.00
Cash in Bank and on Hand.....	34,226.91
Amount of Loans.....	223,976.45
Amount of Loans in Force.....	92,976.87
Number of Loans.....	3,119
Turnover.....	2.2%
Interest Paid on Deposits.....	187.19
Dividends on Share Capital.....	3,347.42
Patronage Dividends.....	83.11
Gross Earnings.....	9,612.04
Net Earnings.....	4,171.83
Dividends and Interest.....	86.7%
The Total Sales of 615 Co-operatives in 1940 amounted to \$7,340,516.28; the net surplus was \$644,448.32.	

Write for Prince Albert National Park Folder

Urban Industries

General: This is essentially an agricultural province, hence there are few large manufacturing centers. The majority of city and town dwellers are employed in service-industries mainly connected directly or indirectly with rural industries. Their principal business is the distribution of machinery and other supplies necessary for operations on the land. Yet, considering the short period of prairie settlement and the great inland distance, noteworthy progress has been made in the establishment and development of urban industries. The Canada Year Book supplies the following statistical picture of the industrial scene:

"Establishments, 678; Capital Employed, \$38,364,021; Employees on Salaries, Male 1,601, Female 277, Total 1,878; Salaries, \$2,585,934. Employees (on wages), Male 3,964, Female 281, Total 4,245; Wages, \$4,402,127. Power Installed, 49,149 h.p. Cost of Fuel and Electricity, \$1,446,962. Cost of Material, \$43,437,556. Net Value of Products, \$16,143,335. Gross Value of Products, \$61,027,853.

The leading industries of the Prairie Provinces are those based on their agricultural resources—grain growing, cattle raising and dairying especially. Next in importance, generally, are industries serving the resident population—bread, baking, printing, etc. The extensive railway services require large shops for the maintenance of rolling stock and the widespread use of motor vehicles and power machinery on farms gives rise to the establishment of petroleum refineries. 238 establishments in 4 cities produced manufactured products valued at \$47,864,774 of the total provincial production of \$61,027,853, or over 78 p.c."

Cold Storage Warehouses: In 1940 there were 4 subsidized public warehouses in the Province with a refrigerated space of 441,868 cubic feet; these cost \$268,707 and the total subsidy amounted to \$80,612. There is a total of 21 warehouses with a refrigerated capacity of 1,883,563 cubic feet.

Construction: The construction and building industry is not only the most widespread, it is one which expands most during good times as well as being decidedly seasonal. In Saskatchewan, it is lowest during a comparatively long winter season.

The Construction Industry, 1939: Employees, 4,660; Salaries and Wages, \$4,688,141; Cost of Materials, \$5,656,210; New Construction, \$9,009,319; Alterations and Repairs, \$4,419,745; Total Construction, \$13,429,064.

Dominion Housing Act: In 1939 under this Act, loans to Saskatchewan borrowers amounting to \$236,302 were approved; loans in 1940 amounted to \$73,195; the total of 61 loans in 1935-40 amounted to \$334,497.

Dominion Home Improvement Plan: Loans to Saskatchewan borrowers under this plan for the period 1937-40 numbered 2,382 amounting to a total of \$904,480.

Flour Milling: This province is well supplied with flour milling plants. These are not only quite sufficient to supply home demands but to carry on an extensive export trade. There are 49 flour mills and 19 chopping mills. The flour mills have a capacity of 13,635 barrels per day.

Miscellaneous: In addition to the industries already mentioned, may be added many others of a smaller character in the aggregate—brick and tile, pottery, sheet metal products, sash and door, plumbing, construction, clothing, fur products, paint, varnish, chemicals, monuments, tents, and several more of a minor nature.

Additional Facts

Printing Plants: There were 125 printing plants operating in Saskatchewan during 1936. The aggregate capital invested by printing firms is \$2,367,532. Saskatchewan printing establishments paid \$1,099,554 in salaries and wages to 852 employees in 1936.

Meat Packing: There are six meat-packing establishments in Saskatchewan, with nearly two and one-half million dollars of capital invested.

Factories: Polishing and cleansing compounds are manufactured in Saskatchewan. There are over 40 establishments engaged in manufacturing from non-metallic minerals.

Farm Machinery: Power farming is predominant in Saskatchewan. Latest statistics indicate 120,033 binders, 6,420 combines, 2,552 electric motors,

39,194 gasoline engines, 3,050 headers, 24,540 threshing machines, 42,060 tractors. In addition there are 54,464 automobiles, 10,338 motor trucks.

Daily Papers: There are 4 daily newspapers published in this Province, The Leader-Post (Regina), The Star-Phoenix (Saskatoon), The Times-Herald (Moose Jaw), and The Herald (Prince Albert).

Semi-Weeklies: There are 2 papers published twice a week.

Weeklies: There are 143 rural newspapers published each week during the year.

Other Publications: In addition to those mentioned, there are a number of other monthly and annual periodicals.

Coal Production: In 1938, 1,022,166 short tons; 1939, 959,595 short tons; 1940, 1,094,436 short tons.

Municipal

Town Planning Act: Under this Act, 98 proposals to subdivide land, including 2 new townsites, were dealt with in 1940-41.

Municipal Tax Titles Act: Under this Act, 15 municipalities applied for and were granted orders for the delivery of title to vacant tax sale lots as follows: 2 cities, 153 lots; 4 towns, 99; 8 villages, 139; 1 hamlet, 14.

Borrowing and Loans: During 1940, 305 municipalities did not borrow money—28 rurals, 235 villages, 42 towns; those who reduced their loans were: 110 rurals, 25 villages and 21 towns.

Assets: The total assets of 531 rural municipalities amounts to \$90,740,365; the net surplus to \$8,391,910. The total assets of 421 villages amount to \$4,695,035; net surplus, \$2,392,405. For 81 towns, assets are valued at \$9,863,850; surplus, \$3,162,729. For 7 cities, assets amount to \$70,981,254; net surplus \$15,363,817.

Municipal Debt: The net municipal debt of 1940 was reduced by \$284,781 below that of 1939, which was slightly under 40 million.

Assessment Appeals: 199 assessment appeals were considered in 1940.

Revenue and Expenditure: The total revenue of all municipalities in 1940 amounted to \$14,367,937.89 and the expenditure to \$13,645,235.13.

Public Works

Administration: The principal function of the Department of Public Works is the building and care of all public buildings in the province. For the purpose of convenience of public service staffs in the various activities these buildings are located at many different points in the province.

The Buildings

Government House: The land and buildings for Government House in Regina were purchased from the Dominion Government. Certain additions were erected since the building was purchased by the Provincial Government.

Legislative Building: The Legislative Building in Regina exclusive of the grounds was completed in 1912 at a cost of a little over two million dollars. It is one of the most stately government buildings in Canada.

Police: The Police Building on Cornwall Street, Regina, is now occupied by the Power Commission, the R.C.M.P., the Sheriff, and Official Guardian.

Industrial School: This building was purchased from the Dominion Government. It is located west of the city.

Normal Schools: There are three normal school buildings in the province, one at Saskatoon, one at Regina, and one at Moose Jaw.

Deaf and Infirm: The school for the deaf is located in Saskatoon and the home for the infirm is located at Wolseley.

Court Houses: There are eighteen court house buildings in the province, one each at Arcola, Assiniboia, Battleford, Estevan, Gravelbourg, Humboldt, Kerrobert, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Shaunavon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Wynyard, Yorkton.

Land Titles Offices: There are seven land titles offices in Saskatchewan, one each at Arcola, Battleford, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Regina, Saskatoon, and Yorkton.

Jails: There are four provincial jails, one at Regina, one at Prince Albert, one at Moosomin, and a women's jail at Battleford which is not occupied.

Mental Hospitals: There are two mental hospitals, one at North Battleford and the other at Weyburn.

Highway Warehouses: Eight warehouses are located at North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, and Yorkton.

Natural Resources: One Natural Resources office is located in the City of Prince Albert.

Liquor Board: The Liquor Board warehouse and office building is located in North Regina.

Revenue Building: The Revenue Building is in the city of Regina. It is occupied by the Provincial Tax Commission.

Public Works Warehouse: The Public Works Warehouse is also in North Regina; it also houses the Veteran Workshop and I.O.D.E. Salvage.

Sanatoria: There are three sanatoria, one at Saskatoon, one at Prince Albert, and one at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Police Detachment Quarters: The Provincial Government owns a number of these quarters here and there over the province. They are now occupied by the R.C.M.P.

Original Cost: The original, total cost of all these buildings, exclusive of grounds and improvements but including the cost of the Legislative Building in Regina, was approximately fifteen and a half million dollars.

Other Buildings: In addition to the buildings mentioned the Government owns the structures controlled by the Department of Telephones throughout the province.

Tourist Attractions

The Prairies: Miles upon miles of waving grain is something unusual and fascinating to tourists from more densely settled areas, but this province is not all a treeless, open prairie by any means. All over the whole settled area are hundreds of beautiful lakes surrounded by trees—beautiful resorts where fishing, bathing, boating and other sports may be enjoyed or a quiet holiday may bring rest and recuperation.

The Playground of the West: In addition to Prince Albert National and seven provincial parks—Manitou, Katepwe, Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain, Greenwater Lake, Good Spirit Lake and Moose Mountain—there are beautiful lakes bordered with trees in almost every locality. Here are pleasing summer resorts where picnicking, bathing, boating and fishing may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. Almost all species of migratory birds and feathered game are numerous in all parts, while in the northland caribou, moose, elk, deer and other big game offer inducements to the sportsman. For those athletically inclined practically every town and village has its own tennis court, golf course and baseball diamond. In the winter skating, hockey, basketball, badminton and other indoor games afford popular recreation and amusement. Saskatchewan has well earned the title, Playground of the West.

Tourist Traffic: In addition to tourists from the other provinces of Canada, probably the largest number of visitors come to Saskatchewan from the United States. Ports of Entry at which American visitors are required to report to the Canadian Customs are: Elmore, Northgate, North Portal, Estevan, Marienthal, Radcliffe, Fairlawn, Willow Creek, Regway, Big Muddy, Big Beaver, Fortuna, East Poplar River, West Poplar River, Val Marie and Treelon. Tourists' automobiles and travellers' vehicles are admitted, under permit, for purposes of touring and pleasure. On application to a collector or sub-collector of national revenue this permit may be extended. "SASKATCHEWAN HOLIDAYS" is the title of a well illustrated tourist booklet containing a fund of information of interest to visitors. Copies, free of charge, are available from The Bureau of Publications, Legislative Building, Regina.

Prince Albert National Park: Approximately 30,000 tourists visit Prince Albert National Park annually; they travel by motor, bus, plane and railway. This wonderful park is located practically in the centre of the Province and is easily reached over a good motor road now being completed from Waskesiu, the Park's summer resort, to Lac la Ronge farther into the Great North Country. A special illustrated booklet may be secured by writing the Bureau of Publications.

Tourist Business: Gross revenue annually from tourist traffic amounts to over a million dollars. This, too, is increasing constantly. Tourists from Saskatchewan expend less than this amount in the United States. The "balance of trade" is in favour of the province.

FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

There are 142,391 farms in operation. The land is valued at \$615,671,800; buildings at \$182,127,200; farm homes at \$95,788,500; farm implements and machinery at \$119,321,100.

The Power Commission

Business and Finance

Plants: The Commission's generating plants are located at Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current, Tisdale, Wynyard, Humboldt, Watrous, Nokomis, Maple Creek, Unity, Canora, Leader, Shellbrook and Willow Bunch. The first two mentioned are steam plants, and the others are equipped with Diesel engines. The installed capacity is 30,400 kilowatts.

Energy: The total electrical energy generated at Commission-owned plants was 65,225,001 k.w.h., and a further quantity of 2,019,107 k.w.h. was purchased from other sources. The cities of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current and the Town of Battleford purchase power in bulk from the Commission and distribute the same to the local consumers through municipality-owned systems.

Net Profit: The net profit for the year as shown by the financial statements is \$12,945.08 after providing for costs of operation, interest charges in full on capital invested, and \$223,638.67 for depreciation and replacement reserves.

Revenue: The total revenue was \$1,482,816.82, operating costs were \$846,959.78, leaving \$635,857.04 available for interest charges, depreciation and replacement. The total revenue shows an increase of \$138,277.35 over the year 1940. The revenue for the year, exclusive of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, that is, the revenue which may be termed retail sales of energy was \$767,662.97, being an increase of \$93,982.71 over the previous year. A substantial part of this increase came from service to Air Training Fields.

Additional Facts

The Saskatchewan Power Commission: This organization was established in 1929 under the Power Commission Act authorizing the Commission to manufacture, sell and supply electric energy, to acquire and develop water-power sites, to acquire or construct steam and oil plants, to construct transmission lines, to purchase power and to enter into contracts with municipalities for the supply of energy. The Commission is also given certain control and regulatory powers re the operation of electrical public utilities, and is charged with the responsibility for the administration of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act.

The initial operations of the Commission were concerned with acquiring, by purchase, municipally owned plants which were improved, enlarged or supplanted by installations made by the Commission and were operated as individual systems of supply. Examples of such acquisitions made in 1929 were the Saskatoon, Humboldt and Rosthern plants, while the plant at Shellbrook, the Wynyard-Elfrös-Wadena and the Leader-Prelate-Septre systems, served from plants at Wynyard and Leader were established by the Commission in the same year. In 1930 the municipal plants at North Battleford, Swift Current, Unity and Lanigan, and the privately owned plant of the Maple Creek Light, Power and Milling Co., at Maple Creek were acquired, and in 1931 the generating plant at Willow Bunch was added. The Watrous-Nokomis system, including two generating plants, a transmission line, and local distributing systems

in ten towns and villages, was also purchased from Canadian Utilities, Limited, and has been connected with the Bulyea System of the Montreal Engineering Co., Limited.

Transmission Lines run from Saskatoon, as the centre of the Commission's main system, easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook, and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson and south-westerly to Rosetown. Additional lines link Rosetown with Moose Jaw, and Tisdale (where the Commission has a generating plant) with Nipawin. The systems built in 1929 have been extended. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses. Particulars of extensions from 1935 to 1939 are given at p. 382 of the 1940 Year Book.

The Commission purchases several blocks of power or contracts for the interchange of power from private interests in addition to supplying energy generated at its own plants. In the year 1939 the total quantity of power purchased from private interests was 2,085,702 k.w.h. while in the same year the total quantity of power generated at Commission plants was 55,055,958 k.w.h. The number of consumers served directly in 134 towns and villages was approximately 10,188 and those indirectly served (in the cities of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, and the town of Battleford, where the municipal corporations themselves own and operate the distribution systems) numbered 13,995. The total revenue for the calendar year 1939 was \$1,247,729.—*Canada Year Book*.

Social Legislation

(A Short Review)

The following very brief notes refer to a few of the more important matters of legislation which may be regarded as being of a social character.

Maternity Grants: An allotted sum is available for indigent mothers living in areas remote from medical attention. This grant is not given as a relief measure, nor in districts where medical service is available. It is intended to increase the safety of motherhood, and to reduce infant and maternal mortality by providing adequate aid during confinement. An additional allowance is given mothers for the purchasing of infant clothing and needs.

Public Health Nursing: A health inspection of school pupils, immaterial as to ages, and consultations with mothers on all health problems are provided for by the government. Pre-natal cases are visited regularly. Infants and pre-school children are given monthly health examinations at health or weighing centres, sponsored by local women's organizations and attended by a registered nurse. Tuberculosis and mental cases are visited; trachoma treatments are given.

Communicable Diseases: Trachoma (disease of the eyes) is easily communicable and the law requires that proper treatment be given by a physician. Ophthalmia Neonatorum (sore eyes of the new-born): The regulations require, as a caution against this disease, that a physician be in attendance to administer silver nitrate drops to the eyes of all new-born children. Tuberculosis: Inspections and treatments for this illness are gratis to persons who have resided in the province for six months; tubercular sanatoria are available. Venereal diseases are treated at government dispensaries located at Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Swift Current. Sufferers from any of these diseases are compelled to take treatments.

Distribution of Vaccines and Sera: Vaccines necessary in the protection and treatment of diseases—diphtheria, Schick test, smallpox, typhoid, whooping cough, scarlet fever, Dick test—are furnished free by the Department of Public Health, on application by physicians and hospitals. Bulletins are available.

Homestead Protection: Signature of the wife is required on all deeds affecting homesteads. A homestead includes any property that has been regarded as a homestead up to seven years immediately preceding the execution of the deed. The wife must live in Saskatchewan, or have lived therein since time of marriage, in order to claim her rights.

Property Rights of Married Women: Every married woman may, without her husband's consent, acquire, hold or dispose of any real or personal property without disability because of her marriage status, and she may deal with all property as if she were a single woman and free from the debts of her husband. A married woman has the same civil remedies for protection as a single woman.

Women's Franchise: Legislation giving women the provincial franchise came into force in Saskatchewan in 1917; the same regulations apply as apply to men—21 years of age, a British subject, resident of Saskatchewan for at least twelve months, residence in the electoral district for three months prior to election, eligible as candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly or to municipal office.

Deserted Wives: Wives deserted by their husbands for no just reasons are given the protection of the law. A husband may be summoned to court and, if guilty, compelled to pay his wife a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per week.

Employment of Women and Children: No child under fifteen may be employed in a factory. No youngster—boy or girl—or woman shall be employed in a factory if there is a possibility of permanent injury to health as a result of such work. Under The Minimum Wage Act, hours of employment and minimum wages for women workers are regulated by a Wage Board. Recently, the Act was extended to include male employees.

Old Age Pensions: A maximum pension of \$240 annually is provided for resident British subjects in Saskatchewan who are able to qualify according to certain regulations.

The Blind: Since 1937 pensions are provided for blind persons who may qualify for such under certain regulations, and who attain the age of forty.

Neglected Children: In order to cope with the receiving, commitment and supervision of neglected and dependent children the Bureau of Child Protection was established in 1922. The finding of homes, authorization of adoptions, arrangements for educating and training blind children, assistance to children of unmarried parents, distribution of mother's allowances—all the laws and regulations relating to this work are under the direction of the bureau.

Juvenile Courts: Juvenile delinquents are tried by a juvenile court judge, who is available at all times, and who may try cases anywhere in the province. Offenders found guilty of violating the laws are placed in industrial schools for education and training.

Mother's Allowances: A widow, or a mother whose husband is incapacitated due to blindness, insanity or incurable disease, and who cannot adequately support her family is granted an "allowance" by the government for the purpose of enabling her to keep her children at home and under her care. The allowance varies according to the need.

Soldiers' Dependent Children: Children of deceased or disabled Saskatchewan soldiers who served in the Great War are granted three years' financial assistance, after passing the eighth grade, to enable them to obtain a Grade XI diploma and admission to normal school or matriculation to a university.

Tobacco to Minors: The sale of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco in any form to children is prohibited unless a written request is given by the parents.

Minimum Wages: Under The Minimum Wage Act, as revised, it is no longer necessary to extend the Act to male workers by Order in Council as has been done since 1936. More stringent provision is made to facilitate the enforcement of the Act; registers of wages and hours must be produced by the employer whenever required by any person authorized by the Minister and on conviction for paying less than the minimum wage, the employer may be required to pay a reasonable counsel fee, not exceeding \$25, to the complainant's solicitor. The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act was extended to all cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Changes in The Industrial Standards Act enable the regulation of the number of apprentices and apply the schedules of wages and hours to any person performing work of the nature covered by the schedules, except work on a private dwelling occupied by the employer or minor repairs by the regular employees of an employer on his premises.

Social Activities

Child Protection

The Bureau: The Bureau of Child Protection at present operates under the direction of the Minister of Highways; it is not only a supervisory department but it actually carries on the child welfare work of the Province, except in the four larger cities—Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. In addition to supervising the societies, it assists them in placing their wards, in inspecting their homes, and in putting through their adoptions.

Children's Aid Societies: There are four children's aid societies to which 47 children were committed during 1940-41, 29 boys and 18 girls—Saskatoon, 10 and 7; Regina, 12 and 5; Moose Jaw, 2 and 5; Prince Albert, 5 and 1.

Wards of the Commissioner

1940-41: At the end of the fiscal year, April 30, there were 917 wards of the Bureau being cared for as follows: boarding in private families, 165; boarding in institutions, 35; in correctional institutions, 45; in shelters and babies' welfare, 72; in mental hospitals, 38; in wage homes, 97; with parents or relatives, 44; in free foster homes, 395. There were a total of 852 in 1939-40.

Sex of Wards: Of the 917 wards, 492 were boys and 425 were girls. The fathers of 149 and the mothers of 101 were living; both parents of 287 were living. 60 were orphans and 320 were illegitimate.

Ceased to be Wards: The number who ceased to be wards during 1940-41 were: by legal adoption, 48; married, 7; attained the age of 21 years, 42; died, 2.

Paid for by the Government: The government of the Province was responsible for the cost of taking care of 365 wards of the Bureau during 1940-41.

Total During the Year: During the year 1940-41, 1,136 wards were taken care of as follows: wards of the Commissioner, 917; of the children's aid societies, 219; total 1,136. In 1939-40 the number was 1,064.

C.A.S.: The Children's Aid Societies cared for in 1940-41: Saskatoon, 87; Regina, 65; Moose Jaw, 41; Prince Albert, 21; Yorkton, 5—219.

Trust Money: On May 1, 1941, the Bureau had 136 trust accounts on behalf of the wards under its care. The savings in the bank amounted to \$5,272.55 and the amount invested in Saskatchewan bonds amounted to \$3,100, a total of \$8,372.55.

Mothers' Allowances

Object: The purpose of paying mothers' allowances is to assist in enabling the mother to care for her own children in her own home under her own supervision.

Mothers: During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1941, there were an average of slightly over 1,984 mothers receiving monthly allowances.

The Amount Paid: The total sum paid to mothers during 1940-41 amounted to \$488,701.20.

The Blind

Where Educated: Blind children are sent to schools in Brantford, Ontario, to Montreal, P.Q., and to Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Bureau's report says: "These schools all seem to be proficient and we are satisfied that the children receive the best of treatment and education in every way."

Number: During 1940-41, there were 24 blind children; 21 at Brantford; 2 at Montreal; 1 at Winnipeg.

Evacuee Children

The mass movement of children from the danger zones in Britain to Canada and other parts of the British Empire under the Government sponsored Children's Overseas Reception Board became an actuality in 1940. Free homes were offered by the Dominion of Canada to evacuee children, and at a conference in Ottawa on June 3, 1940, attended by representatives from all over the country it was decided that the distribution and care of these evacuees would be handled as far as was possible by existing agencies. Each province would be responsible for those residing within its borders. In Saskatchewan a separate branch of the Bureau of Child Protection was set up to deal with this work. 101 children were placed in this province. Following the tragic sinking of the SS City of Benares in September, 1940, the movement of children to Canada was postponed.

Old Age Pensions

The Act: Under The Old Age Pensions Act, by agreement with the Dominion Government, provision is made for the payment of a pension to persons who have attained the age of 70 years, a British subject, resided in Canada for 20 years, in Saskatchewan for 5 years, not an Indian, not in receipt of \$365 income yearly, and who has not made a voluntary assignment or transfer of the applicants property.

The Pension: The maximum pension amounts to \$240 yearly.

Pensioners: 13,083 persons were receiving pensions on April 30, 1941. The total amount paid in pensions, 1940-41 was \$2,772,925.41.

Pensions for the Blind

The Acts: By the 1937 Statutes of Canada and the 1937 Statutes of Saskatchewan, provision was made to provide for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of forty years and have fulfilled the other conditions required by these acts.

Amount Paid: The total amount paid in pensions for the blind in 1940-41 was \$71,221.91.

Pensioners: 54 blind persons were receiving pensions in 1937-38; 215 in 1938-39; 253 in 1939-40; 283 in 1940-41. During the 3 years preceding 1940-41, the amounts paid were: \$5,475, \$51,526, and \$62,115.

Industrial School for Boys

Committed: During the year 76 boys were committed to the school. Of these 9 were wards of the Bureau of Child Protection. Twelve boys were held for trial and transportation. During the year 94 boys were released from the institution. The average daily enrolment was 54.32.

The Library: Splendid use was made of the school library. There are now upwards of 1,800 books, 67 new ones being purchased during the year, and 34 being donated. The boys were given aid in their reading activities, and many found in the books they read a wholesome pleasure. Special attention was paid to the non-readers. Three magazines were received per month.

Activities: In addition to the regular academic work of the school, other educational activities were carried on. First Aid classes were given to 70 boys during the year. Of these, 27 were successful in earning Junior First Aid Certificates. Gymnasium activities flourished, classes being held four evenings a week. Eighty-five boys in all received this training. Classes in Manual Training were also given as in previous years, and proved enjoyable and helpful to the boys taking the classes. In the summer the annual camp was held at Glen Harbour on Long Lake. This provided some of the boys with their first vacation at a lake, and gave all full opportunities for swimming, hiking and outdoor games.



Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth

How We Are Governed

The British Empire

The Supreme Legislative Power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament.

Parliament: The present form of Parliament is divided into two Houses of Legislature—(1) the House of Lords, and (2) the House of Commons. It dates from the middle of the 14th century.

Executive Government: The Executive Government is vested nominally in the Crown (the Sovereign), but practically in a committee of ministers (the Cabinet) who receive and retain the support of a majority of the members of the House of Commons. The head of the Cabinet (also called the Ministry) is the Prime Minister—the Chief Adviser to the Crown.

The House of Lords: The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats (1) by hereditary right, (2) by creation of the Sovereign, (3) by virtue of office (Law Lords, English archbishops and bishops), (4) by election for life (Irish peers), (5) by election for the duration of Parliament (Scottish peers). A complete House of Lords consists of from 720 to 740 members.

The House of Commons: The House of Commons consists of 615 members elected by the people to represent County, Borough, and University constituencies. Women as well as men who are 21 years of age or older may vote.

The Mother of Parliaments: The parliaments and legislatures of the self-governing units of the British Empire—The British Commonwealth of Nations—and those of many other countries are largely modelled after the British Parliament, hence it is often spoken of as the Mother of Parliaments.

Prime Ministers of Great Britain (1905 to 1940): Right Hon. A. J. Balfour (1902–1905), Right Hon. Sir H. C. Bannerman (1905–1908), Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (1908–1916), Right Hon. D. Lloyd George (1916–1922), Right Hon. A. Bonar Law (1922–1923), Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1923–1924), Right Hon. J. R. MacDonald (1924), Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1924–1929), Right Hon. J. R. MacDonald (1929–1935), Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1935–1937), Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain (1937–1940), Right Hon. Winston Churchill (1940–present).

Sovereigns (1905–1940): King Edward VII (1901–1910), King George V (1910–1936), King Edward VIII (1936), King George VI (1936–present).

The Dominion of Canada

Authority: Authority for the Government of the Dominion of Canada is defined by the British North America Act, enacted by the British Parliament; it came into force on July 1st (Dominion Day), 1867.

Government of Canada (1940): The Government of Canada consists of (1) The Governor-General, representative of the King, appointed by the Crown, (2) The Senate, 96 members (Senators) appointed by the Crown, (3) The House of Commons, 245 members (M.P.'s) elected by the people.

Senators from Each Province (1937): Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 6; Saskatchewan, 6; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 6; Yukon Territory, 0; North West Territories, 0. Total, 96.

Members of the House of Commons (M.P.'s) from each province (1937): Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 11; Quebec, 65; Ontario, 82; Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 16; British Columbia, 14; Yukon Territory, 1; North West Territories, 0. Total, 245.

Executive Government: The Executive Government in Canada is vested nominally in the Sovereign, or the Sovereign's appointed representative (the Governor-General), but practically in a committee of ministers (the Cabinet) who receive and retain the support of a majority of members of the House of Commons. The head of the Cabinet (the Ministry) is the Prime Minister who is the Chief Adviser to the Crown.

Governors-General (1905-1940): Earl Grey (1904-1911), Duke of Connaught (1911-1916), Duke of Devonshire (1916-1921), Baron Bing of Vimy (1921-1926), Hon. Viscount Willingdon (1926-1931), Earl of Bessborough (1931-1935), Lord Tweedsmuir (1935-1940) Earl of Athlone (1940-present).

Prime Ministers (1905 to 1940): Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1896-1911), Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden (1911-1920), Right Hon. Arthur Meighen (1920-1921), Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King (1921-1926), Right Hon. Arthur Meighen (June to September, 1926), Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King (1926-1930), Right Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett (1930-1935), Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King (1935-present).

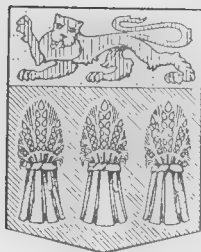
Saskatchewan's Senators: Calder, J. A., P.C., Regina; Marcotte, A., Ponteix; Horner, R. B., Blaine Lake; Aseltine, W. M., Rosetown; Stevenson, J. J., Regina.



Legislative Building, Regina

Government of Saskatchewan

Duty of Government



The **Duty of the Government** is three-fold; it makes the law—its legislative or law-making duty; it presides over or manages the operation of the law—its executive or administrative duty; it judges and punishes those who break the law—its judicial duty. Government may be said, therefore, to consist of three separate and distinct parts—The Legislature or Parliament, The Executive or Administration, and the Judiciary or the Courts.

Federal Government: The term, federal, means a union or government in which several states, while independent in home affairs, combine for national or general purposes. As applied to the system of government in Canada, it means that there is ONE government set up to deal with national affairs, that is, matters of interest to or that directly affect the people of Canada as a whole, and that there is ANOTHER government set up in each province to deal with home or provincial affairs, that is, matters of interest to or that directly affect the people of that province only. The first is known as The Dominion or Federal Government, the second, The Provincial Government.

Authority for the Government of the province is set out in The Saskatchewan Act passed by the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa. It came into force on September 1, 1905.

The Legislative Assembly or the Legislature

(Law Making)

The **Law Making** department of the Provincial Government consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Lieutenant-Governor: The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Crown for a term of five years. Section 9 of the British North America Act reads as follows: "The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the King." The King (the Crown) appoints the Governor-General (his representative in Canada) who appoints the Lieutenant-Governor to represent him in the province. The Lieutenant-Governor acts upon the advice of the Premier, as the Governor-General does upon the advice of the Prime Minister, or the King, that of the British Prime Minister. The Lieutenant-Governor presides at the opening and closing of all sessions of the Legislature. He gives or withholds his assent to all money bills submitted to the Legislature, and no Bill passed by the Legislature can become an Act of Law until his assent is given.

The Legislative Assembly: The Legislative Assembly is the law-making body of the province; it consists of fifty-two members elected by the people for a term of five years, although the assembly, under certain conditions, may be dissolved at any time. For the purpose of an election the province is divided into electoral divisions, sometimes called "constituencies" or "ridings." Each division elects a member. In some of the divisions which may include a city, thus causing the population to be much larger than the average, there may be more than one member elected. "John Blank, M.L.A.," means that "John Blank" is a member of the Legislative Assembly. This assembly meets at least once a year in the Legislative Building in the City of Regina, the capital of the province. When the assembly (often referred to as the legislature) is in session (meeting) the members usually speak of it as "the house." It is not strictly correct to refer to an M.L.A. as a "member of parliament," or to the Legislative Building at Regina as "the parliament buildings." Neither is it strictly correct to refer to the Legislative Assembly as the "provincial parliament," although this is sometimes done.

Franchise: Women and men have equal privileges in voting for or being elected members of the Assembly.

The Speaker: The Speaker is the "chairman" of the assembly meetings (sessions). He is elected by the members for a term of five years. His assistant, the Deputy Speaker, is also elected by the members. The election of a Speaker and a Deputy takes place at the commencement of the first session of a term.

The Clerk: The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is appointed by the Executive Council. In addition to being the "secretary" of the Assembly in charge of the "minutes," officially termed the journals, he performs many other duties in connection with the sessions.

Hansard is the official record of the debates in parliament. These debates are recorded in shorthand, afterwards extended in longhand, and printed in pamphlet form at the end of each day's sitting of the House. At the end of the session these are bound into books. Hansard, therefore, contains a complete official record of what was said in parliament by every member. A Hansard is kept of the debates in the Imperial Parliament and of the Dominion Parliament. A complete Hansard is not kept of the debates in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Origin of Hansard: Hansard is named after Luke Hansard, a Norwich (England) printer who was the first to publish fairly complete records of the debates in the British Parliament. His publication was called Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Hansard is now an official record.

Sessional Papers: When the Saskatchewan Legislature is in session, however, certain important speeches are taken down in shorthand. At or near the end of the session, the Public Accounts and Printing Committee prepares a list of speeches, documents, reports, etc., that, in its opinion, should be printed in book form. This book is called Sessional Papers. The Journals are the minutes of each day's proceedings; these are also printed.

Voters: There were 353,471 voters in Saskatchewan in 1926; in 1940, 481,931; in 1926, 246,460 voted; in 1940, 373,377 voted.

The Executive or the Administration

(Supervision and Management)

The Executive or Administration consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers—the Premier and ministers of the Executive Council.

The Premier: The Lieutenant-Governor chooses for his "chief adviser" the leader of the largest number of members of the Legislative Assembly. This "chief adviser" of the Lieutenant-Governor is called the Premier. The "chief adviser" of the Governor-General of Canada is called the Prime Minister.

The Executive Council: The Premier chooses a number of members to assist him in administering the law made by the assembly, and to act with him as advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor. Just now there are eight members who act with the Premier. This group of advisers (to the Crown) constitute the Executive Council, often called "the cabinet", or "the government", or "the ministry", or "the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council." Each member administers a department; he is called a Minister, and entitled to the title of Honourable while in office only.

Portfolio: A portfolio means a department or branch of the Government over which a minister presides.

Portfolios of the Ministers, 1942. Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs; Hon. J. M. Uhrich, Minister of Public Health, Public Works, Provincial Secretary; Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Hon. J. W. Estey, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Attorney General; Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A., Minister of Agriculture; Hon. W. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources; Hon. A. T. Procter, LL.B., K.C., Minister of Highways and Transportation; Hon. E. M. Culliton, B.A., LL.B., Minister without Portfolio; Hon. Hubert Staines, B.A., Minister of Education.

The Opposition: Quite generally, there are a number of members of the Assembly who do not support the Cabinet's policies or methods of administration. These constitute the Opposition. It is the duty of members of the Opposition (1) to point out what they believe to be defects in the Cabinet's policies and administration, and, (2) what seems to be much more important, to propose and expound alternative policies and methods that they would apply if a majority of members during a session or if the people at an election decided to entrust them with Cabinet responsibilities.

Responsible Government: If the Premier fails to retain the support of the largest number of members of the assembly, he resigns and advises the Lieutenant Governor to choose some other member of the assembly for his "chief adviser"; but, if no member thus chosen is able to secure the support of the largest number of members, the Lieutenant-Governor dissolves the assembly and another election by the people follows,

even though the term of five years may not have elapsed. In other words the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor must at all times "possess the confidence" of the Legislative Assembly which represents the people; that is all policies and acts of the Executive Council must at all times receive the approval and support of a majority of the members of the assembly. This principle of government, very briefly outlined, is called "responsible."

The Public Service: The Public Service or the Civil Service means the staff employed to carry out the detail work of the various departments of government. The members of the staff are spoken of as Civil Servants—deputy ministers, clerks, engineers, auditors, accountants, stenographers, etc.

Lieutenant-Governors (1905-1940): Hon. A. E. Forget (1905-1910), Hon. George W. Brown (1910-1915), Sir Richard Lake (1915-1921), Hon. H. W. Newlands (two terms, 1921-1931), Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Munroe (1931-1936), Hon. A. P. McNab (1936-present).

Premiers (1905-1940): Hon. Walter Scott (1905-1916), Hon. W. M. Martin (1916-1922), Hon. C. A. Dunning (1922-1926), Hon. James G. Gardiner (1926-1929), Hon. J. T. M. Anderson (1929-1934), Hon. James G. Gardiner (1934-1935), Hon. W. J. Patterson (1935-present).

Leaders of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly (1905 to 1940): F. W. G. Haultain (1905-1912), W. B. Willoughby (1912-1917), Donald MacLean (1917-1921), J. A. Maharg (1921-1925), J. T. M. Anderson and Dr. C. E. Tran (1925-1929), J. G. Gardiner (1929-1934), G. H. Williams (1934-1941), J. H. Brockelbank (1941-present).

Speakers of the Legislative Assembly (1905 to 1940): Hon. Thomas McNutt (1905-1908), Hon. William Charles Sutherland (1908-1912), Hon. John Albert Sheppard (1912-1917), Hon. Robert Menzies Mitchell (1917-1919), Hon. George Adam Scott (1919-1925), Hon. Walter George Robinson (1925-1929), Hon. James Fraser Bryant (1929-1930), Hon. Robert Sterritt Leslie (1930-1934), Hon. John Mason Parker (1934-1939), Hon. Charles Agar (1939-present).

The Judiciary or the Courts

(Enforcement of the Law)

The Judiciary consists of the various courts, police and other officials whose duty in a general sense it is to see that people abide by the law, to bring to trial those who are accused of breaking the law, and to punish those who are found guilty.

The Courts: There are five divisions of the Courts of Saskatchewan, (1) the Court of Appeal, (2) the Court of King's Bench, and (3) the District Courts, all presided over by Judges appointed by the Crown for life, (4) Local Courts presided over by Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrates appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and (5) Juvenile Delinquent Court.

Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Executive Council. The summary jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace under The Criminal Code of Canada extends throughout the province, and he has also jurisdiction, limited and local in extent, in certain civil matters. Appeal from his court is ordinarily to the District Court and in certain cases to the King's Bench.

Magistrates are of two classes, (a) those of cities with jurisdiction within the city to which each is appointed, and (b) provincial magistrates with jurisdiction throughout the province, similar to that of a Justice of the Peace.

District Court Judges are appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet. There are twenty-one judicial districts in Saskatchewan. The following are judicial centers: Arcola, Assiniboia, Battleford, Estevan, Gravelbourg, Humboldt, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Shaunavon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Wilkie, Wynyard and Yorkton.

The King's Bench Court is a superior court with jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases in the province. Under its jurisdiction there are registrars and other officials in each judicial district by whom the detail of court business is carried on.

The Court of Appeal sits periodically in the City of Regina. It is the final court of appeal in the province and conducts its court without a jury.

The Juvenile Delinquent Court for the trying of juveniles is presided over by a judge appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; it has jurisdiction in all parts of the province.

Police: In addition to the local police of urban centres, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the North West Mounted Police) was established in 1873 for the purpose of maintaining order in Canada's then sparsely inhabited North West Territory. This force is a Dominion Government organization operating throughout the province under provincial authority (in Provincial matters) by special agreement between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments. Shortly after its organization, sixty-five years ago, it earned the reputation of being perhaps the most renowned and efficient police force in the world. It still retains this reputation and, while horses in most cases, have been discarded for fast automobiles the old name still sticks—"The 'Mountie' always gets his man."

Municipal Government

Authority: For the purpose of local government the province is divided into smaller areas called Municipalities—Urban (including cities, towns and villages), and Rural (including country districts). The laws under which each Urban and Rural Municipality derives its authority to operate are enacted by the Legislative Assembly.

Bylaws: The laws enacted by a Municipality are called Bylaws.

Village: To be incorporated, a village must have a population of at least one hundred. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Overseer. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are three hundred and eighty-two incorporated villages (1940), and six incorporated Summer Resort Villages.

Town: To be incorporated, a town must have a population of at least five hundred. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Mayor. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are eighty-one incorporated towns (1940).

City: To be incorporated, a city must have a population of at least five thousand. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Mayor. The members of the Council are called Aldermen. There are eight cities (1940)—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Weyburn, Swift Current, North Battleford.

Rural Municipality: The province is divided into areas called townships, each six miles square. Generally speaking, six or more townships, usually nine, constitute a Rural Municipality. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Reeve. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are three hundred and two rural municipalities. There are also a number of areas, not yet incorporated, called Local Improvement Districts. The Secretary-Treasurer is appointed by the Council.

Hamlet: A small "village" not incorporated, and which forms part of a rural municipality, is called a Hamlet.

Education: The law relating to education is enacted by the Legislative Assembly. The local administration of the law is carried out by Boards of Trustees elected by the people. The province is divided into areas called School Districts. There are city, town, village and rural districts. Each district elects its own Board of School Trustees.

Additional Facts

Miscellaneous

City Police: 8 cities. Number of policemen, 138. Arrests, 3,068. Summons, 3,577. One policeman for an average of 1,058 population.

Mineral Industry, 1939: Plants or Mines, 258; Capital employed, \$18,838,439; Employees, 2,026; Salaries and wages, \$2,347,264; Fuel and electricity used, \$6,749,197; Net sales, \$6,391,404.

Saskatchewan Gold Production: In 1936, 1,715,804; 1937, \$2,305,351; 1938, \$1,759,489; 1939, \$2,787,194.

World Gold Production in 1939 amounted to 39,651,307 fine ounces valued at \$1,387,795,671. Of this amount the Union of S. Africa produced 32.3 p.c.; Canada, 12.9 p.c.; U.S.S.R., 12.6 p.c.; U.S.A., 11.7 p.c. Over 55 p.c. was produced in the British Empire.

Retail Merchants Trade, 1930: Number of establishments, 10,841; Number of employees, Male 10,158, Female 2,939, total 13,097; Salaries and wages, \$14,170,600; Net Sales, \$189,181,000; Stocks on hand, end of year, \$43,153,140.

Homecraft: The annual exhibition of home handicraft—mats, rugs, quilts, cushions, cloth, etc., by Saskatchewan women is equal to the best in North America.

The Courts, 1939: Number of convictions, 11,826. Sentences: Penitentiary, 526; Gaol or fine, 9,863; Reformatory, 47; Death, 1; Others, 1,389. Convictions for breaches of the Traffic Regulations, 3,055.

Motion Picture Theatres, 1939: Number of theatres, 144; employees, male 300, female 96, total, 396; Salaries and wages, \$239,841; Total receipts, \$1,433,862. Amusement tax is not included.

Music and Drama: The provincial music and drama festivals attract thousands annually. There are several dramatic organizations in the province which frequently produce amateur plays. The "Little Theatre" is an outstanding organization of this kind.

INDEX

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Discovery, Exploration and Settlement.
300 B.C.—The Welsh—Norwegian, Danish—Icelandic—The Eastern World, Marco Polo—The Portuguese—Columbus—America—Cabot—The Pacific—Canada—French Exploration—Successful Settlement—A Century and a Half—Contemporary Events.

Canada Becomes a British Colony.
France and Great Britain Declare War—The Treaty of Paris—1763-1783—The U.E. Loyalists.

The Great Northwest.
The Northern Passage—Fur Trading Begins—The Hudson's Bay Company—Early Inhabitants—The Central Northwest—The Fur Trade—Alaska

British Colonies and Provinces, 1867.
Canada—Nova Scotia—New Brunswick—Prince Edward Island—British Columbia—Newfoundland.

The Dominion of Canada.
A Federal Union—Dominion Day—Population—The Great Northwest—Manitoba—British Columbia—Districts—Saskatchewan and Alberta—The Provinces—Newfoundland.

Canada's Vastness.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Land and Its People.
Origin of Name—Total Area—Arable Land—Capital—Comparative Size.

Physical Features.
Geographical Divisions—Elevation—Surface Drainage—Soil—Climate.

Vegetation and Wild Life.
Trees and Plants—Animal Life.

The People.
Population—Racial Origin—Canadian Born—Rural, Urban—Literacy—British Subjects—Religions.

Additional Facts.
Birth Rate—Death Rate—Male and Female—Immigration—Percentages—Density of Population.

TRANSPORTATION

Highways.
Milage—Motor Licenses—Speed Limit—Reckless Driving—Licenses Issued—Ferry Tolls.

Railways.
Airways.
Air Ports—Airways—Air Lines.

Bus Service.
Navigation.
Additional Facts.

The Highway System—Gasoline Sales—Gasoline Taxes—Railway—Freight Traffic.

COMMUNICATION

Telegraph.
Telephone.
Capital—Operation Cost—Telephones—Other than Departmental—Milage—Exchange Connections—Long Distance Messages.

Mail Service.
Post Offices—Air Mail—Postal Revenue—Money Orders.

Wireless.
Radio—Broadcasting Stations.

EDUCATION

Administration.
P. S. Districts and Schools.
Districts—Classification—P. and H. Schools—Students—Days Open.

Schools Supervised by the Department.
School For The Deaf—Industrial—Correspondence—Normal Schools.

Departmental. 17
Youth Training—Examinations—Superintendence—Education Soldiers' Dependent Children—Book Bureau—Audio Visual Branch.

Government Grants. 17
Rural Schools—Government Aid

Additional Facts. 18
War Savings—Public Libraries—Junior Red Cross.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Administration. 18
Institutions. 18

Mental—Tuberculosis Hospital—Hospital Finance—Mental Defectives—General Hospitals—Mental Hospitals—Advances—Grants.

Departmental. 19
Cancer Service—Pre-School Work—The Laboratory—Vaccines and Sera—Public Health Expenditures—Municipal Physicians—Hospital Care—Pulmonary Tuberculosis—School Health Work—Maternity Grants—Hospital Beds.

Additional Facts. 19
Births—Marriages—Deaths—Motor Accidents.

LIBRARIES

Government Libraries. 20
Legislative Library—Open Shelf—Traveling Libraries.

UNIVERSITY

The Provincial University. 20
Students—Staff—Degrees—Affiliated Schools—Summer School—Buildings.

Additional Facts. 21
Historical—Site and Buildings.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Administration. 21
Forests. 22

Lumber—Saw Mills—Ties and Lath—Other Products—Production—The Future.

Mining. 23
Production—Minerals—Mineral Values—Coal—Fuels—Limestone—Volcanic Ash—Pottery Clay—Value of Fire Clays—Sodium Sulphate—Bentonite—Mineral Oil—Radium—Petroleum, Natural Gas.

Furs. 25
Raw Furs from Trappers—Fur Farming—Licensed Fur Farms—Platinum Foxes—Mink.

Fish. 27
Commercial Fishing—Fish Taken—Angling—Prosecutions—Licenses.

Miscellaneous. 28
Sand and Gravel—Tree Planting—Water Power.

Additional Facts. 28
The Prairie and Forest Fires Act—Fish Culture—Stock Grazing—Hay—Ball Mill Pebbles—Oil.

AGRICULTURE

Field Crops. 28
The Basic Industry—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Flax—Rye—Grain Elevators—Potatoes—Miscellaneous.

Live Stock. 30
Cattle—Sheep—Swine—Poultry Population—Total Live Stock—Values per Head—Value of Products.

Farm Industries. 31
Beekeeping—Dairying.

Additional Facts. 32
Educational Activities—Community Pastures—Farm Capital—Land Value—Acreage.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operative Marketing.....	32
The Nucleus—Government Action—Co-operative and Markets Branch.	
Co-operative Marketing Associations.....	32
Grain and Seed—Livestock—Dairy Marketing — Poultry — Honey — Wool — Wholesale and Manufacturing.	
Co-operative Purchasing Associations.....	33
Stores—Oil Stations and Bulk Commodities—Trading and Livestock—Miscellaneous.	
Other Associations.....	33
Community Service — Grazing — Livestock and Shipping—Publishing—Canery—Credit Unions.	
Additional Facts.....	33
Summary of Co-operative Associations, 1940.	

URBAN INDUSTRIES

General Review.....	34
Cold Storage — Construction — Housing — Home Improvement — Automobiles — Wholesales — Retail — Theatres — Flour Milling—Miscellaneous.	
Additional Facts.....	34
Printing Plants — Meat Packing — Factories — Farm Machinery — Daily Papers — Semi-Weeklies — Others — Coal Production.	

MUNICIPAL

General.....	35
Town Planning—Municipal Tax Titles—Borrowing and Loans—Assets—Debt—Assessment Appeals—Revenue and Expenditures.	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Administration.....	35
The Buildings.....	35
Government House — Legislative Building — Police — Industrial School — Normal Schools—Deaf and Infirm—Court Houses—Land Titles Offices—Jails—Mental Hospitals — Highway Warehouses — Natural Resources—Liquor Board—Revenue Building—F.W. Warehouse—Sanatoria — Police Quarters — Original Cost—Other Buildings.	
Tourist Attractions.....	36

POWER COMMISSION

Business and Finance.....	37
Plants—Energy—Net Profit—Revenue.	
Additional Facts.....	37
The Sask. Power Commission.	

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

A Short Review.....	37
Maternity Grants — Health Nursing — Communicable Diseases — Vaccines and Sera — Homestead Protection — Property Rights—Franchise—Deserted Wives — Employment—Old Age Pensions—The Blind — Neglected Children — Juvenile Courts — Mothers' Allowances — Soldiers' Dependents — Tobacco and Minors — Minimum Wages.	

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Child Protection.....	39
The Bureau—C.A. Societies.	
Wards of the Commissioner.....	39
1940-41—Sex of Wards—Ceased to be Wards—Paid for by the Government—Total during the year—C.A.S.—Trust Money.	
Mothers' Allowances.....	39
Object—Mothers—Amount Paid.	
The Blind.....	40
Where Educated—Number.	
Evacuee Children.....	40
Old Age Pensions.....	40
The Act—The Pension—Pensioners.	
Pensions for the Blind.....	40
The Acts—Pensioners—Amount Paid.	
Industrial School for Boys.....	40
Committed—The Library—Activities.	

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED

The British Empire.....	41
The Supreme Legislative Power—Parliament — Executive Government — The House of Lords—House of Commons—Mother of Parliaments—Prime Ministers of Great Britain—Sovereigns.	
The Dominion of Canada.....	42
Authority — Government — Senators — M.P.'s — Executive Government — Governors — General — Prime Ministers — Saskatchewan Senators.	
Government of Saskatchewan.....	43
Duty of Government — Federal—Authority for Government.	
The Legislative Assembly.....	43
Law Making — Lieutenant-Governor — The Assembly — Franchise — Speaker — Clerk — Hansard — Origin of Hansard — Sessional Papers—Voters.	
The Executive.....	44
Administration — Premier — Council — Portfolio — Ministers — The Opposition — Responsible Government—The Public Service — Lieutenant-Governors — Premiers—Opposition Leaders—Speakers.	
The Courts.....	45
The Judiciary—The Courts—Justices of the Peace — Magistrates — District Court Judges—The King's Bench—Court of Appeal—Juvenile Court—Police.	
Municipal Government.....	46
Authority — By-Laws — Village — Town — City — Rural Municipality — Hamlet — Education.	

ADDITIONAL FACTS

Miscellaneous.....	46
City Police — Mineral Industry, 1939 — Saskatchewan Gold Production — Retail Merchants' Trade — Homecraft — The Courts, 1939 — Motion Pictures Theatres, 1939 — Music and Drama.	



Saskatchewan's Floral Emblem
The Prairie Lily

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The BUREAU *of* PUBLICATIONS

Legislative Building, Regina

HON. W. F. KERR
Minister

SAM. J. LATTA
Commissioner

REGINA

THOS. H. McCONICA, King's Printer
1942

PRINTED IN CANADA